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Clinton Gets Green Light From Fed On Growth

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Board officials say they will not object to a move in January by President-elect Bill Clinton to speed up the lagging U.S. economy because, with inflation low and unemployment high, they agree that more growth is needed.

The dollar fell as markets faced the idea of lower interest rates. Page 14.

ing inflation, said in interviews and recent public comments that, given the weak economic conditions in the United States and the rest of the industrial world, they would welcome having to deal with a healthier recovery.

"That is the challenge I hope we have to face," said Richard Syron, president of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, whose district has been harder hit economically than any other part of the country in the last four years. "That would be all to the good."

Jerry L. Jordan, chairman of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, said in a speech this week that there was "some room" for Mr. Clinton "to have some new spending programs."

The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, has never spoken with Mr. Clinton about the economy and has not commented on the incoming president's options. But the views of Mr. Syron and Mr. Jordan are representative of those of a number of Fed policymakers.

While the Fed officials tacitly accept the idea of a short-term economic boost, they also caution that such moves need to be accompanied by a credible commitment to reduce the federal budget deficit in the years ahead.

The officials stressed that today's economic situation is a far cry from what the nation faced when Ronald Reagan and George Bush took office in 1981. The central bank was in the process of raising interest rates to kill rampant, politically unpopular inflation. In 1989, the Fed also was raising rates to keep moderate inflation.

See GROWTH, Page 15

Change, Yes, But He Won't Be Hurried

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The most striking thing about Bill Clinton since the election has been the intriguing contrast between Bill Clinton the candidate and Bill Clinton the president-elect.

The Bill Clinton whom the public saw during the campaign was decisive, vigorous and remarkably open, a candidate who spent up to 18 hours a day talking up his ideas in public. But President-elect Clinton has been a virtual recluse. He has been conspicuously deliberate in making decisions and as obsessed with holding information close to the vest as any president.

The question is, which style will characterize his presidency? Advisers and friends of the governor say both: He will try to be an agent of change, but he will go about it slowly, carefully controlling information given to the public and using the cover of committees and economic conferences to make the politically tough choices.

A week after Election Day the transition operation still consists of Mr. Clinton, his wife, Hillary, Vice President-elect Al Gore, a few intimate friends and advisers from the campaign and a skeletal transition board that is still trying to work out a timetable to present to Mr. Clinton for his most important transition decisions.

George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's director of communications and one of the

See STYLE, Page 2



Ulla Monberg, a deacon at St. James' Church in London, celebrating the Church of England's decision Wednesday to allow women to become priests.

Church of England Votes to Ordain Women

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service LONDON — After a bitter and exhausting debate that divided clergy and laity alike, the Church of England voted narrowly Wednesday to ordain women.

en, including the United States, the proposition had paralyzed the mother church in Britain. For many, it underscored growing concern about the future relevance of a state church that serves a society that is already among the most secular in Europe.

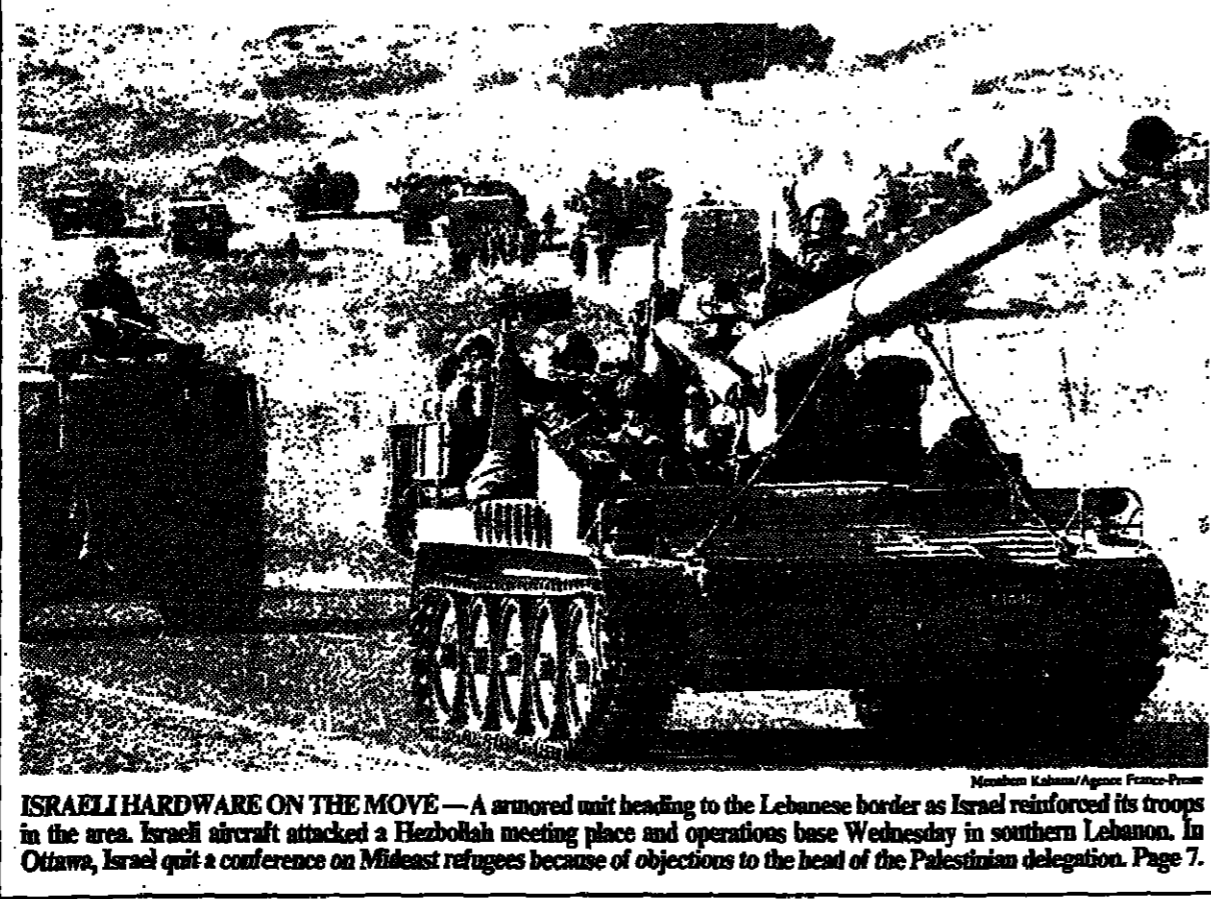
have blocked the path to priesthood for the church's 1,350 women deacons. A crowd of some 500 people holding a vigil outside Church House in central London danced, cried and set off fireworks when they heard the result of the vote.

Hong Kong on Collision Course With Beijing

By Laurence Zuckerman International Herald Tribune HONG KONG — Legislators added momentum Wednesday to this colony's slide toward collision with its future rulers in Beijing when a majority of the Legislative Council endorsed Governor Chris Patten's controversial proposals to increase democracy.

Hong Kong's final legislature before it is returned to China in 1997. A competing motion backed by conservative and pro-China legislators declaring that the colony's political development should not go beyond what is stipulated in the Basic Law, Hong Kong's post-1997 constitution, was defeated, 32 to 19.

Since Mr. Patten announced his plan last month, Beijing has accused him of violating bilateral agreements between Britain and China calling for the final British administration in Hong Kong to match the one specified in the Basic Law. China has threatened to replace the colony's entire government, including the judiciary, in 1997, if the governor persists with his plan.



ISRAELI HARDWARE ON THE MOVE — An armored unit heading to the Lebanese border as Israel reinforced its troops in the area. Israeli aircraft attacked a Hezbollah meeting place and operations base Wednesday in southern Lebanon. In Ottawa, Israel quit a conference on Mideast refugees because of objections to the head of the Palestinian delegation. Page 7.

Kiosk

Cyprus Talks End in Failure

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Turkish and Greek Cypriots concluded unsuccessful talks on unification Wednesday but agreed to resume discussions in March.

Germany Looks Into Rightist Extremism in the Army

Crossword Page 22

Table with market data: Dow Jones (Up 14.86), Trib Index (Up 0.48%), The Dollar (New York, Wed. close, previous close), DM (1.5254, 1.5013), Pound (1.5251, 1.516), Yen (128.945, 124.15), FF (5.3805, 5.3775)

GATT Leaders Expect a Deal Within Weeks

Quick Solution Is Predicted By Dunkel and MacSharry

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service GENEVA — After a series of disappointments, including two occasions this year on which he was told a deal was done only to find it was not, Arthur J. Dunkel, the man overseeing crucial world trade talks, said Wednesday that he believed an accord could now be reached within the next month.

The collapse last week of the talks led Washington to announce that the United States would impose 200 percent retaliatory sanctions on \$300 million worth of European imports, largely French wines. France, in turn, had pressed for European countries to draw up a list of American goods for retaliatory tariffs.

Mr. Dunkel's comments came as it was announced here that he would go to Brussels and Washington over the next five days for high-level talks with the European Commission and the United States to try to save the world trade pact.

In Brussels, the EC Commission said it expected to resume talks with the United States next week. Mr. Dunkel will meet Thursday with the Community's negotiators in the dispute, Frans Andriessen, the external relations commissioner, and Mr. MacSharry. He will then visit Washington on Monday for talks with the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, and Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan.

In England, Prime Minister John Major and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany called Wednesday for a swift end to the dispute and said they believed an overall GATT deal was within sight.

"If we withdraw into Fortress Europe and the Americans withdraw into the United States, that would be an idiotic form of politics," Mr. Kohl said.

The Uruguay Round is the name given to the long-stalled six-year-old GATT talks, whose successful resolution could stir the world economy from its long downturn and eventually add up to \$200 billion to output. The negotiations have been blocked mainly by a festering dispute between the United States and France over agricultural subsidies.

New Islamic Bastion Armed Militant Groups Make Gains Across Horn of Africa

By Jennifer Parmelee Washington Post Service SHIIKH, Somalia — Groups of well-armed Islamic fundamentalists, funded generously from abroad, are expanding across Somali-populated areas of the Horn of Africa in an apparent bid to establish a stronghold for militant Islam in the region, according to Somali and foreign observers.

The strongest and most visible group, the Islamic Union Party — known as Itihad, or union — is styled after the international Muslim Brotherhood and has made significant inroads from northern Somalia to the Gulf of Aden to the predominantly Somali-speaking Ogaden region of Ethiopia and into Somali-populated areas of northern Kenya, sources said.

Itihad has set up military training camps across northern Somalia and the Ogaden and runs a network supplying arms and money to ethnic Somali populations in Djibouti, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, according to interviews with dozens of local leaders, diplomats and aid workers in Somalia and Ethiopia.

The moves by Itihad coincide with fragmentary evidence gathered by regional governments and Western intelligence agencies that Islamic fundamentalist groups in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sudan and possibly Pakistan are encouraging militant Islam among Muslims in other parts of Ethiopia and its soon-to-be independent territory of Eritrea on the Red Sea.

Japan's Media Chafes at Curbs on Royal Matchmaking Story

By T.R. Reid Washington Post Service TOKYO — On one side of the broad green moat surrounding the Imperial Palace dwells a 32-year-old crown prince who is eagerly searching for a bride. On the other is a free-swinging press corps that would love to report every detail of a royal romance.

And yet, for nine months, all of Japan's media have rigorously honored a voluntary agreement not to report a word about the handsome young prince and his quest for a mate. In essence, the traditional Japanese desire for wa, or group conformity, has outweighed the universal reportorial zeal for a story.

During the postwar occupation, firmly protects freedom of the press. Nobody would dare suggest any legal or official restraint on reporting about Crown Prince Naruhito. But there is no need to.

reports on the prince and his frustrating search for a royal bride. Naruhito is the elder son of the emperor, Akihito, and is thus next in line to the Chrysanthemum Throne, the oldest continuous monarchy on earth.

3 German Soldiers With Extremist Ties Linked to Killings

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The Defense Ministry disclosed Wednesday that three German soldiers connected with rightist extremism were being investigated for manslaughter, a major embarrassment to a German Army that has long sought to dissociate itself from memories of the Nazis.

Moreover, radical rightist groups have been surreptitiously using military training grounds to practice their attacks on foreigners' hostels, the military confirmed.

The three suspected cases of manslaughter are among 24 reported cases of radical-right offenses involving German soldiers, the Defense Ministry said.

Members of a parliamentary defense committee were told by military officials

that in all three cases the victims were foreigners, said a committee member, Werner Hoyer.

A German radio station reported that two of the manslaughter cases involved attacks on refugee hostels, but other reports said all three cases involved rightist soldiers fighting among themselves.

The 24 cases involve 22 conscripts and two officers, who were all off-duty when they allegedly took part in offenses such as spreading racist propaganda or rightist violence. Soldiers were reported to have taken part in nine attacks on refugee hostels this year.

At least seven of the soldiers involved have been imprisoned for the offenses, officials said.

But Mr. Hoyer said that despite the

disclosures, rightist radicalism represented a "close to zero" threat within the military, an opinion also voiced by other politicians and military officials.

"The faintest hint of radicalism on the right is an alarm signal for us," said Hans-Dieter Wichter, a Defense Ministry spokesman. He added that the armed forces were "reacting quickly" to the reports.

"The Bundeswehr is one of the most liberal-minded armies in the Western Hemisphere," he said.

On Wednesday, the Defense Ministry released a letter written last month by the army's commander, Lieutenant General Helge Hansen, in which he directed his commanders to be more vigilant in rooting out extremism in the armed forces.

"We must take the offensive with the problem," the general wrote.

"For us to be credible, we also have to make sure the radical groups have no chance to carry out their sinister designs on armed forces property," he added. General Hansen insisted "radical right sympathies certainly do not exist in the Bundeswehr."

The Defense Ministry said that "every case of right-wing extremism or hostility to foreigners in the armed forces is one case too many."

Many Germans have ambivalent feelings at best toward the military, in no small measure because of the horrors inflicted upon Europe by Hitler's army. The post-war generation has been brought up to be deeply suspicious of the army. Coming amid a wave of neo-Nazi attacks, which

have dismayed many Germans, the reports about the army could trigger more distrust.

Politicians expressed alarm at the military's disclosure. But some suggested that in a force of more than 400,000 troops, 24 cases were not an indication that rightist radicalism was widespread.

The reports do not mean that extremism "is coming back with a vengeance" into the army, said Walter Kolbow, defense spokesman for the opposition Social Democrats.

But, he added, "These incidents are an appalling alarm signal that not only has to be watched carefully but must also be countered with all necessary means."

The parliament's armed forces chief, Alfred Biele, said that while rightist extremism was not prevalent in the military, any tendencies should be "nipped in the bud."

WORLD BRIEFS

Navy to Reinstate Homosexual Sailor

WASHINGTON (WP) — A navy sailor discharged last summer for homosexuality will be allowed to return to duty on Thursday, Pentagon officials said, after a federal judge in California threatened to hold the service in contempt for refusing an earlier order to reinstate the sailor.

U.S. District Judge Terry J. Hatter Jr. ordered the navy immediately to restore Keith Meinhold, 30, to his former position as a sonar instructor at Moffett Field Naval Air Station near San Jose, California.

Judge Hatter based his ruling on what he termed the "bikelihood" that the Pentagon's 48-year-old ban on gay men and women in uniform would be found to violate the equal-protection clause of the Constitution when Mr. Meinhold's case eventually goes to trial.

U.S. Permits Phone Links to Vietnam

HANOI (Reuters) — The United States has eased its embargo against Vietnam by lifting a restriction blocking direct telephone links, an AT&T official said Wednesday.

The United States allowed resumption of direct phone links in April but said U.S. telephone payments for Vietnam had to go into blocked accounts pending a full lifting of the embargo. Vietnam had refused to set up direct phone links under those conditions.

James Hansen, AT&T's managing director for southeast Asia, said the Treasury Department notified American telephone companies last week that it would now let them make telephone payments directly to Vietnam.

U.S. Vessels Watch Plutonium Carrier

TOKYO (UPI) — In an apparent move to foil terrorist hijacking attempts, U.S. nuclear submarines are watching a Japanese freighter carrying more than a ton of highly toxic plutonium from France, the Kyodo news agency reported Wednesday.

Kyodo quoted U.S. government sources as saying the Albatross Miam had been watched by the submarines since it embarked Saturday on its two-month journey from Cherbourg, France. The report did not specify how many submarines were following the ship. The freighter is also being watched by U.S. reconnaissance satellites.

Japan has provided a patrol ship from its Maritime Safety Agency to accompany the Albatross Miam, but it is not adequately equipped to engage in battle in case of attack, the U.S. sources said.

Hanoi Backs Khmer Rouge Sanctions

HANOI (AFP) — Vietnam supports proposed sanctions against the Khmer Rouge or blocking the peace process in Cambodia, but does not want the guerrilla faction excluded from a final settlement, a Vietnamese official said Wednesday.

"After the failure of talks in Beijing last week, there must be strong international pressure exerted on the Khmer Rouge," the official said. "The trade route between them and Thailand must be cut," he added.

In Bangkok on Tuesday, the Thai foreign minister, Prassong Soonsri, backed away from full support for United Nations economic sanctions against the Khmer Rouge, saying any measures taken must be consistent with Thai law. The sanctions could include closing the border between Cambodia and Thailand.

Presidential Wreath Laid for Pétain

LILLE D'YEU, France (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand, ignoring protests from French Jewish groups, had a wreath laid in his name on Wednesday at the grave of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the collaborationist leader during World War II.

Wreaths were laid at the tombs of nine leading World War I commanders, including Pétain, and were intended as tributes to their actions during that war, a presidential spokesman said. "The tributes are totally unconnected with actions that took place in later periods."

Arno Klarsfeld, speaking for his father, the noted Nazi hunter Serge Klarsfeld, said the only equivalent would be if German authorities paid tributes to Hitler because he was decorated during the 1914-1918 war.

EC Backs Denmark in Tunnel Feud

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The EC Commission said Wednesday that it rejected complaints that plans for a bridge and tunnel linking Denmark and Sweden broke European Community rules protecting the environment.

Several organizations had argued that the Danish government had not adequately assessed how the 10-kilometer (six-mile) fixed link across the Oresund would affect the environment or bird life.

The commission said Denmark had complied with the letter and spirit of EC law because there had been adequate consultation with Danish citizens. It said the government had also moved to compensate for the potential effects of the construction work on bird life.

Kohl Backs Major On EC Treaty Delay

DITCHLEY PARK, England — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said Wednesday after a meeting here with Prime Minister John Major that he accepted the decision by Britain not to ratify the Maastricht treaty until at least mid-1993.

"If one of our family of countries — the United Kingdom for example — says, 'Please give us a few more months, then why not?' Mr. Kohl said. "I have no reason to get excited about that. I have every confidence in the prime minister."

Mr. Major surprised his European Community partners last week when he said Britain would ratify the treaty only after a second Danish referendum on the treaty, which will not be held before May.

"That stance was taken to placate a Conservative Party faction that opposes the treaty. But the move plunged him into an angry exchange with President François Mitterrand of France, who on Monday branded the decision "unacceptable."



Prime Minister John Major and Chancellor Helmut Kohl after their summit meeting in Ditchley Park, England, on Wednesday.

Germany Vows Its Support for Fighter Project

DITCHLEY PARK, England — The European fighter aircraft program was given a new chance on Wednesday after Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised a compromise solution to keep it alive.

"I'm very keen that we speak to all our partners — the U.K., Italy and Spain — and achieve a sensible result," Mr. Kohl said after a meeting here with Prime Minister John Major.

Germany, which stumped its partners in July when it dropped out of the multibillion-dollar project's production phase to pursue a cheaper alternative, has hinted in recent weeks that it was prepared to back the European project as long as its aims and cost were scaled back.

Mr. Kohl said Germany was now clearly committed to a European solution.

Labor Asks Major to Clarify Role in Iraqi Sales

LONDON — Opposition lawmakers demanded Wednesday that Prime Minister John Major clarify his role in the sale of military equipment to Iraq by British companies in violation of a United Nations embargo.

Paddy Ashdown, leader of the centrist Liberal Democrats, demanded to know whether Mr. Major was aware of the arms shipments to Iraq when he assured him in December 1990 that Britain had observed the arms embargo against Baghdad since October 1985.

"If he was, that very significantly undermines the integrity of the government," Mr. Ashdown said. "If he was not, then that is a strike right at the heart of the competence of the government."

The favor erupted after prosecutors Monday abandoned their case against three executives of an Iraqi-owned company, Matrix Churchill Corp. The businessmen had been charged with selling arms-making equipment to Iraq between 1988 and 1990, in violation of the embargo.

Prosecutors abandoned the case, brought by customs officials, after former Trade Minister Alan Clark acknowledged that in 1988 the government encouraged the exports. Another trade official testified that export licenses were approved to protect both trade and intelligence interests.

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ANGLICANS: Priesthood Is Approved for Women

(Continued from page 1)

ordained before July 1994. George L. Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the spiritual head of the Church of England, had been among those supporting the motion.

In an impassioned speech opening a day-long debate, he pleaded with members of the General Synod to bring women closer to the center of the church. "We must draw on all our available talents if we are to be a credible church engaged in mission to an increasingly confused and lost world," he said.

The legislation does not permit women as bishops. Also, parishes may refuse to accept a woman as priest, and bishops cannot be compelled to ordain women or accept them as priests in their dioceses.

Currently, women serve as deacons in the Church of England, which means they are able to perform marriages, baptisms and funerals, but are forbidden to celebrate the Holy Eucharist, the most sacred moment of the church service.

The debate came at a time of growing anxiety about the future of the church.

Since 1970, church officials say, attendance at Anglican church services nationally has declined from 1.5 million to 1.1 million. At the same time, the church's clergy and lay ranks have been consumed by a series of disputes over everything from liturgy to homosexuality.

The Anglican church, more than most Protestant churches, has found itself particularly vulnerable to sharply held differences of theology and liturgy.

While the Reformation was driven by Martin Luther's rejection of Roman Catholic dogma, which he and his colleagues regarded as misrepresenting the teachings of Christ, the Church of England evolved out of what was fundamentally a battle over turf: Henry VIII wanted to marry Anne Boleyn, and when the Vatican said no, he split with the Catholic Church.

As a result, the Church of England retained far more of the Catholic traditions and customs than many other Protestant churches.

At the Vatican, a spokesman said Pope John Paul II told Archbishop Carey in an audience in May that the issue "touched on the very nature of the sacrament of holy ordination."

"The Catholic church, for fundamental theological reasons, does not believe it has the right to authorize such ordinations," the spokesman said.

The two churches have sought closer ties since 1966.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A French company has begun dismantling New York City's three self-cleaning public toilets. A successful four-month experiment ended Oct. 30, and the process of authorizing permanent toilets will take at least a year. The firm, Jean-Claude Decaux, said it had also begun negotiating with other cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco and Washington, for installation of the toilets.

At least 26 people have died of malaria in Yemen in the past week, and health officials warned of an epidemic in the southern part of Aden and neighboring areas.

South African Airways will operate direct flights between Miami and Cape Town, starting Dec. 12. Flights from Cape Town will have Saturday nights; from Miami, they will have Sunday nights. The flights, on 747-400s, will originate in Johannesburg. Passengers wanting to connect to Johannesburg will not need to change planes.

A storm killed two people and disrupted road and rail traffic in the Netherlands on Wednesday, the police said.

STYLE: Clinton Controls the Pace

(Continued from page 1)

very few former campaign officials with any apparent connection to the president-elect these days, presents daily briefings for the public that are portraits in minimalism. Tiny shards of information about Mr. Clinton's activities and thoughts are padded out and embellished to make the puny sound presidential.

Consider the briefing Tuesday, when the biggest news was that several members of the transition team had had a telephone conversation. Mr. Stephanopoulos was asked what could be expected from the transition board, headed by Vernon E. Jordan Jr. and Warren M. Christopher.

"I don't think we will have any staff announcements today," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "I think this is the first time they will meet as a group in a week and they will be going over the progress in the last week and setting the agenda for the next."

Reporters then asked Mr. Stephanopoulos to define what he meant by progress. He chuckled.

"Obviously we have appointed Vernon Jordan as chairman and Warren Christopher as director, and they have started to present Governor Clinton with options and set up a background-check operation," he said.

"They will be presenting options for the timetable that President Clinton will make appointments, the timetable for the economic summit, and for when they will discuss filling out the transition team."

There seems to be a combination of two things. One is Mr. Clinton's long-standing style of governance, which has always been characterized by a deliberate, committee-driven approach, in contrast to his aggressively open style of campaigning. The other is the natural state of confusion that follows any presidential campaign: a state of confusion, though, which a number of Clinton aides say is going on just a bit too long.

Mr. Clinton's campaign organization was the envy of his opponents for its speed and efficiency. A high-octane 24-hour-a-day war room ensured that no charge by an enemy, or question by a reporter, went unanswered for more than an hour or two.

Now, the scene around what is left of campaign headquarters evokes ambiguity and awkwardness. Apart from Mr. Gore, not one of Mr. Clinton's campaign employees appears to know what job he or she will have in the new administration.

"The reason that it seems like very little is happening is because very little is happening," said one longtime friend of Mr. Clinton's. "Very few decisions have been made. This is very much Bill's style: being extremely deliberate if not slow. He wants to do things carefully and right."

Chuck Connors, Western Star, Dies

New York Times Service

Chuck Connors, a former professional basketball and baseball player who gained stardom as an actor on the television series "The Rifleman," died of lung cancer Tuesday in Los Angeles. He was 71 and had lived on a ranch in Tehachapi, California, north of Los Angeles.

Mr. Connors had a lustrous sports career, but his towering height of 6 feet 5 inches (1.95 meters) and his square-jawed masculinity made him a natural for rugged acting roles. When his struggling baseball career landed him with the minor-league Los Angeles Angels, he began picking up minor movie parts and soon gave up sports.

His break came when he played Lucas McCain, the sharpshooting good guy in the popular "Rifleman" series, which originally ran from 1958 to 1963 in the heyday of television westerns. The character, a homesteader and single father, disposed of varied frontier villains with his Winchester rifle.

Mr. Connors appeared in at least 45 films and numerous television series and specials. He was nominated for an Emmy Award for his portrayal of a slave owner in the 1977 miniseries "Roots" and won a Golden Globe Award in 1959.

He was politically active in Republican and conservative causes. He marched in a parade in New York City in 1967 supporting the Vietnam War. He campaigned for Ronald Reagan, a friend.

Red Mitchell, 65, Jazz Bassist

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Keith (Red) Mitchell, 65, the jazz bassist who fled the comforts of the Hollywood studio system to pursue his art in Europe, where he found the political, racial and economic climate more to his taste, died of a heart attack Sunday in Salem, Oregon, after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Mitchell was a veteran of the Red Norvo, Gerry Mulligan and Hampton Hawes combos.

Peter T. Farrell, 91, who had a long career as a judge on the Pasadena County Court and the State Supreme Court, died of pneumonia Monday in Manhattan, New York.

Henri Temiauka, 85, a Violinist and Conductor who founded the Paganini String Quartet and the California Chamber Symphony Orchestra, died of cancer Saturday in Los Angeles.

Philip Keith, 85, a Marcel Proust scholar, died of leukemia Friday in Urbana, Illinois.

George Reznors, 69, a reporter whose disclosures of irregularities in various city commissions in the late 1960s led to the indictments of five commissioners and a 1969 Pulitzer Prize for the Los Angeles Times, died of brain cancer Monday in Los Angeles.

Clinton Says He'll Lift Ban on Gay Servicemen

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President-elect Bill Clinton said Wednesday he planned to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military after he takes office in January, arguing that the country's armed services are the contribution of every man or woman willing to serve.

Mr. Clinton stressed that he would first consult with the armed services chiefs to determine the best way to go about lifting the ban and the proper timing for such a move.

Current regulations prohibit homosexuals from serving in the military. The ban can be lifted by an executive order of the president and that is what Mr. Clinton is expected to do.

Justifying what could be a very controversial decision in military circles, Mr. Clinton said that he had seen a study that concluded that homosexuals who have eluded the ban "have performed with great distinction."

Therefore, he said, sexual preference alone should not, "in the absence of some destructive behavior, disqualify people."

"My position is that we need everybody in America that has got a contribution to make, that's willing to obey the law and work hard and play by the rules," he said.

Mr. Clinton's comments, in response to reporters' questions, followed a Veterans Day speech in the Arkansas State House that was clearly intended to dispel the election-year questions about his Vietnam draft record and reassure members of the armed forces and veterans.

In the address, Mr. Clinton, who is still governor of Arkansas, seemed to go out of his way to signal veterans of the Vietnam War as commander in chief he would be extremely sensitive to their interests.

He said that as president he would not normalize relations with Vietnam as long as it was suspected of withholding information about American soldiers missing from the Vietnam War.

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★ TRANSITION NOTES ★

First, It's Ethics Rule, Then the New Cabinet

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President-elect Bill Clinton plans to issue ethics guidelines soon for top officials of his administration that would significantly tighten restrictions on lobbying activities after they leave government.

By issuing guidelines before appointments are announced, advisers said, Mr. Clinton hopes to signal a sharp break from business as usual and a commitment to high standards of official behavior.

George Stephanopoulos, a spokesman for the transition team, said in an interview that the ethics guidelines would reflect pledges made by Mr. Clinton during the campaign to ban former top officials from lobbying their old agencies for five years after leaving government, and to impose a lifetime ban on lobbying for foreign governments.

Mr. Clinton plans to impose those guidelines in an executive order immediately after taking office Jan. 20, but decided to make them public before his first cabinet appointment as a cardinal principle for accepting a post, Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "We want people to know them before they get set in their ways," he said. (WP)

For the Power Jobs, Many Try Resume Route

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — So you're looking for a job in the Clinton administration? You're not the only one. Last week there were at least 3,000 resumes at the Clinton-Gore transition office. The flow is now becoming a deluge, transition officials say.

Prior work in the campaign, membership in the Democratic Party and friendship with the president-elect, his wife, Hillary, or other high officials are not absolutely necessary for getting a job, transition officials say with relatively straight faces.

Administration jobs will be "open to Democrats, Republicans or independents," one official said.

Is it essential to know who recommended the applicant, maybe a key Democratic mayor or governor?

That would be "helpful," the official said, and it would be "noted, but it would not be critical."

All that is needed is a letter and resume. Transition officials say they are confident they will handle the massive numbers of applications expected in part because of a computerized tracking system they have developed. (WP)

Outsider or Insider, Clinton Is Sure to Suffer

WASHINGTON — Moving out of woody Arkansas would seem to guarantee relief to tender sinuses, but none is in store for Mr. Clinton, the nation's top-ranked allergy sufferer.

When he sets up shop in Washington, a city nestled in a teeming, semitropical swamp, Mr. Clinton will get a face-full of everything he's used to at home and then some, allergists say.

There's dust, pollen and enough exotic molds to stock a biology lab. The new president can continue to take his antihistamine, Huminal, to stave off symptoms and get shots to reduce irritation, but as for his chronic hoarseness, there's only one hope and it's the longest of long shots — prolonged silence. (LAT)

Quote-Unquote

President George Bush on the future of the Republican Party: "The idea that this party has seen its demise — and I love these little analysts, these media that I tried to annoy and failed — to hear them analyze it all, you'd think that this party is out of here. I don't believe it for one single minute." (AP)

Away From Politics

• A steam pipe at a Consolidated Edison generating station on the East Side of Manhattan ruptured, killing one person and seriously injuring at least eight others. Rescue workers had to contend with temperatures as high as 500 degrees Fahrenheit (260 degrees centigrade).

• About half of the sigmoidoscopies performed to detect blocked heart arteries are unnecessary, according to a study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. It said that in many cases the X-ray procedure, which can cost up to \$5,000, could be skipped or postponed with little added danger to patients.

• The prosecution rested its case in the second Iran-contra trial of Clair E. George, a former CIA official who is accused of concealing information from Congress about the scandal. The first trial ended with a hung jury in August.

• Toyota Motor Sales USA pledged to spend \$3 million on a training program to teach automobile repair to residents of riot-scarred areas of Los Angeles. The company said it would open the center by spring and operate it in conjunction with the Los Angeles Urban League. It hopes to train 100 students annually.

• More than 700 businesses in Hawaii were damaged by Hurricane Iniki in September. Dun and Bradstreet Information Services said.

• A mild earthquake rattled Southern California's Yucca Valley, but no casualties or damage were reported. Seismologists classified the event as an aftershock to large earthquakes that struck on June 28.

• Richard Trumka won a third consecutive five-year term as president of the United Mine Workers union.

• Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts introduced legislation to give state officials vast new powers to track down parents who owe child-support payments and to punish those who refuse to pay. Advocates said the proposed laws, which include the power to revoke professional licenses and driver's licenses, would be the toughest in the nation. (NYT, AP, UPI)



President George Bush yielding to an emotional moment at a Republican dinner given in his honor.

The President Thanks the Veterans

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Mrs. Bush paid a surprise midnight visit to the Vietnam Memorial and read aloud some of the names inscribed on its walls. The president described the experience as "extraordinarily moving."

"I had a chance to thank about 200 veterans there," Mr. Bush said as he left later for a five-day fishing

trip to Florida. "I read some of the names, those names that appear on the wall, and inasmuch as it's Veterans Day I just wanted to take this opportunity to thank all veterans for their service to this country."

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said Mr. Bush called him about 11:30 P.M. Tuesday and said he and Mrs. Bush were going to the memorial, about a mile from the White House, "and

I'm not taking anyone with us." Mr. Bush described the visit as low-key and said it was at the stroke of midnight.

The Vietnam Memorial is 10 years old this week and, in commemoration, volunteers have taken turns over the past few days reading all 58,183 names of men and women killed and missing in Vietnam. John Wheeler, one of the organizers of the memorial, said Mr. Bush talked quietly with some of the 30 or so people who were participating in the name reading.

It is rare for a president to venture out of the White House escorted by a large retinue of aides and representatives of the news media. There were a few Secret Service agents with him.

The president said he wanted to suggest to people who have not had the opportunity to see the memorial to make a visit and talk to the veterans who take turns keeping a vigil there.

"It was a very moving tribute," he said, apparently referring to the reading of names. "I've been there several times before, but it was extraordinarily moving for Barbara and me. I just wanted to thank the veterans for their service to this great country of ours."

Democrats Promise A House United

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — House Democratic leaders say they are sure the freshmen in their party would join them in working with the Clinton administration on jobs, health care and deficit reduction.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, said, "All of us saw very strong support for the principal objectives of the Clinton campaign and the Clinton administration." Mr. Foley made his comments Tuesday after a third meeting with the newcomers in Atlanta, following sessions in Los Angeles and Chicago.

He said he had found little interest in procedural issues like term limits or House rules. There was "more unanimity on that than I expected," he said.

Cynthia McKinney, a newcomer from Georgia, offered similar optimism after the meeting.

"We have a unique opportunity to be a part of the reshaping of our national priorities and our national values," she said, "hand-in-hand and arm-in-arm with the Democratic leadership and with President Clinton."

The 18 freshmen who met in Atlanta with party leaders defined themselves as agents of change because of their support for those goals, which they said had been ignored by Republican administrations, although there were occa-

sional voices, including Tom Barlow of Kentucky and Sanford Bishop of Georgia, urging greater attention to the goal of a balanced budget.

As their colleagues in the earlier meetings, the lawmakers-to-be in Atlanta insisted they were interested in accomplishments, not fame.

"I'm a toughnut, not a showboat," said Corinne Brown of Florida. "I'm here to work and get it on."

Although the 63 Democratic freshmen in the House will amount to the biggest group of newcomers in many years and almost one-fourth of the 258 Democrats in the House, the newcomers showed little enthusiasm displayed at these meetings for making themselves a distinct entity.

That idea came up in Chicago on Monday when Louis Guterrez of Chicago urged his newly elected colleagues to convene a meeting soon where they could assess the leadership and its policy plans.

But other freshmen at the meeting, including Bobby Rush of Chicago, ridiculed his idea, telling him that legislative success was their only real interest. Later, Mr. Rush said, "We don't anticipate organizing a separate agenda."

Bobby Scott of Virginia was blunt about the subject on Tuesday in Atlanta, saying: "I think people are not interested in who the leader is. They want to know when we're going to get some health care and jobs."

Before meeting with 18 newcomers Tuesday, the Democratic leaders said that they thought more senior Democrats would show the same spirit of cooperation with the incoming administration.

Representative John R. Lewis of Georgia, a chief deputy whip, said, "The rank and file are convinced that Bill Clinton is the leader of our party and we must produce."

Mr. Foley said, "I can't quite recall — except the enthusiasm of the early Johnson and Kennedy years — anything that matches the sense that this group and the Congress now has."

And Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri said of the Congress: "It is not set up to lead. It is set up to follow. What we're hearing from our members is let's get it done."

Mr. Gephardt even offered the hope that support for Mr. Clinton could be found among the 47 Republican freshmen. "Bill Clinton is a moderate Democrat," he said. "He will offer proposals that may well attract the support of some moderate Republicans."

A Shaken Party Seeks Answers

After Loss, Some Republicans Put the Blame on Ideology

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There is something theological to the process now beginning in the Republican Party, as all the factions begin considering the question that will drive dozens of conferences and political fights in the months ahead: What are the doctrinal foundations of Republicanism beyond George Bush and Ronald Reagan?

Any Republican who watched the defection of working women, suburbanites, young people, moderates, Reagan Democrats and independents in the election last week felt something more than simple queasiness.

The quest to redefine the Republican Party will play out in a variety of ways: It will be the subject for the election in January of the next chairman of the Republican National Committee. It will be brewing when the Republican governors meet in Wisconsin this weekend, and it will be the backdrop for all the early maneuvering for 1996.

The debate begins with the question of why President Bush lost. Was it simply the result of a bad economy and a lackluster campaign (the minimalist explanation), or because Republicanism itself has fallen out of sync with the times? Was it because he broke with conservative dogma, or because he was co-opted by it?

Some conservatives contend that Bill Clinton's victory was, in many ways, testimony to the enduring strength of conservatism. He won, they assert, as the candidate of welfare reform, economic growth, a break with the old "tax-and-spend" image of his party's past and an appeal to traditional values like hard work and personal responsibility. Mr. Reagan was similarly accused by the Democrats of appropriating their populism in the 1980s.

At the same time, these conservatives say, Mr. Bush muted his ideology by, most devastatingly, breaking his pledge of "no new taxes" with the budget agreement of 1990. They assert that was both bad politics and bad policy.

Losing its advantage as the party of lower taxes and economic growth was simply more than the Republicans could take, they say, particularly when its strength on foreign policy was less important to an electorate focused on domestic needs.

But there are many in the party who contend that the problems go deeper. The social agenda of the religious right, these analysts assert, has simply gained too much prominence in the party, particularly on abortion.

The "family values" appeal simply became too rough, too exclusionary, too out of step with the middle-of-the-road suburban voters who were an important part of the Reagan coalition, they argue.

"The ultimate betrayal of George Bush by the right-wing extremists is that they now blame him for his defeat because he wasn't conservative enough," said Peter Smith, the former congressman from Vermont who heads the Ripon Society, a group of moderate Republicans. "Whereas in fact, the record shows the country finally got a look at them in the Republican convention and the country turned its back on them."

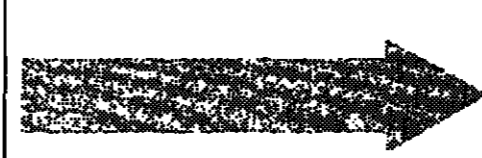
But the Christian Coalition and other groups on the religious right assert that abortion and other social issues were not the source of Mr. Bush's defeat. "The pro-life plank of the Republican Party platform was identical to the platform Ronald Reagan ran on in 1984 and George Bush ran on in 1988," said Ralph Reed, executive director of the Christian Coalition. "What did change was that in '84 and '88 we had a robust economy that was producing jobs and in '92 we did not."

But many Republicans are carefully watching the religious right's activities at the grass roots. Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts, a supporter of abortion rights who is often mentioned as a potential presidential contender in 1996, spoke of those efforts last week.

"I think there is the likelihood the fundamentalist movement is so well organized that it can capture the machinery of the party," Mr. Weld said. "I'm going to do what I can to make sure that's not the only machinery represented at the '96 convention."

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Dole's Call to Fire Prosecutor Is Rejected

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The independent counsel Lawrence E. Walsh has sharply rejected a suggestion from the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, that he dismiss the prosecutor recently hired to handle the Iran-contra case against former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Mr. Walsh rejected a charge that Mr. Dole had leveled earlier this week that the credibility of the prosecutor — a San Francisco trial attorney, James Brosnahan — had been compromised because he contributed \$500 to President-elect Bill Clinton during the primaries.

In a letter to Mr. Dole, Mr. Walsh, a Republican, said that he had "assumed" Mr. Brosnahan "was a Democrat" upon hiring but that "no one has been questioned as to his political preference in connection with his employment."

"It also does not surprise me that he made a \$500 contribution to a candidate in his party's primary more than the fact that before I assumed this office I also made contributions to candidates in my party," said Mr. Walsh, who noted that Mr. Brosnahan's contribution had taken place before he joined the independent counsel's staff.

While saying he respected Mr. Dole, Mr. Walsh added: "I can recall no case where a Senate leader has so directly intruded himself in a pending lawsuit."

Mr. Walsh's costly six-year investigation of Iran-contra has come under increasing criticism from congressional Republicans.

He also denied Mr. Dole's charge that his office had given the Clinton-Gore campaign advance notice that a new indictment against Mr. Weinberger would be filed Oct. 30, four days before the election.

The revised indictment quoted a note written by Mr. Weinberger that contradicted President George Bush's statements about his own knowledge of the arms-for-hostages dealings with Iran in the mid-1980s.

Mr. Dole has called for an investigation into any links between Mr. Walsh's office and the presidential campaign.

The prosecutor said the only persons with advance notice of the indictment's contents were "intelligence agencies of the administration whose representatives reviewed it for classified information 24 hours before it was returned."

Mr. Walsh defended the timing of the Weinberger indictment, saying the filing deadline "was known publicly for nearly a month and before Brosnahan was employed."

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Sarajevo Evacuations Again Stop, Leaving 400,000 in Desperation

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The first attempt in months to evacuate large numbers of people from Sarajevo collapsed in chaos Wednesday, which makes it more likely than ever that the 400,000 residents of this besieged city will have to find ways of surviving here through the winter.

After two days waiting in the chilly weather for a bus convoy that never departed, nearly 1,000 embittered Serbs tramped home with their bags after dusk. Among them were pensioners in their 80s, men and women suffering from cancer and other diseases, pregnant women and mothers with small children, and dozens of people with disabling injuries sustained in the seven-month siege, including several who lost limbs in mortar and artillery explosions.

The reason given by the Bosnian Red Cross for abandoning the evacuation was the shooting attack Wednesday on the driver of a van that had carried about 20 Serbs out of Sarajevo into territory controlled by the Serbian forces besieging the city.

The driver, a Serb, was only slightly wounded when unidentified assailants opened fire on the van as it crossed the runway at Sarajevo airport after delivering the Serbs to a Serbian military barracks.

But behind the collapse of the evacuation lay a tangled web of politics and diplomacy. In effect, all the major players in the Sarajevo siege — the Serbian forces, the Bosnian government and army, and the United Nations military headquarters — have created obstacles to free movement out of the city.

Each had a role in the events that led to the debacle

Wednesday, which ended with hundreds of people walking off into the foggy darkness.

"This whole thing has been a farce, an outrageous deceit," said an 86-year-old man who asked that he be identified only by his first name, Jovan.

Hope Remains for the Cease-Fire

Despite continued tension, UN officials expressed hope that commanders of the Bosnian factions were committed to the cease-fire, which was to take effect at midnight, news agencies reported.

The agreement was signed Tuesday by Serbian, Muslim and Croatian commanders.

"This is the first time I know of in Bosnia-Herzegovina when we have had the three groups sitting together and signing a cease-fire," said a UN spokesman, Adnan Abdrazak. Previous cease-fires have been accorded to by letter or verbal pledge, but not by signature of all three military commanders.

New problems were brewing elsewhere. A shoot-out outside Pristina army headquarters Wednesday fueled fears that ethnic war was inching closer to southern parts of former Yugoslavia.

The army said one civilian died and two soldiers were wounded during a gun and knife attack on soldiers guarding the headquarters in the Kosovo capital.

Documents identified the dead man as a member of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian community, which is waging a campaign of civil disobedience against Serbian authorities.

Foreign diplomats have warned that Kosovo could be the next area to erupt.



A Serb in Bosnia, whose relatives fled his village Wednesday after Croats and Muslims overran it.

Serbs Bring Home Their Campaign Against Muslims

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

PRIBOJ, Yugoslavia — In a mountainous region of Serbia called Sandzak, where about 60 percent of the residents are Slavic Muslims and the rest are Orthodox Serbs, a dismal prelude to ethnic apartheid is beginning.

In Priboj, hate letters are circulating among Serbs. The White Eagles, a well-armed Serbian ultranationalist organization, is terrorizing Muslim civilians in nearby villages, forcing them to flee their homes and abandon their belongings.

"Serbs, you must leave Muslim cafes because they are preparing cocktails that will make you sterile," reads one of the hate letters. "Each Muslim has been assigned his own Serb to liquidate."

Like the early symptoms of a disfiguring disease, the omens that preceded savage campaigns of "ethnic cleansing" by Serbs in Croatia and then Bosnia are cropping up in Serbia, where about one-third of the 9.6 million people are not Serbs.

Sandzak Muslims from Serbs. He also has set unenforceable deadlines for Belgrade authorities to withdraw Serbian police and soldiers from the region.

But his deputy, Rasim Ljajic, acknowledged that these threats and deadlines are, by and large, empty. "We don't have many alternatives in our politics," said Mr. Ljajic. "One possibility is all-out war, which we don't want. War on this territory means the death of Muslim people."

"The only thing we can do is appeal to the international community," he added.

Many Muslims in the region appear to have long ago given up hope that Serbian law enforcement can protect them from harassment by armed Serbs who preach ethnic hate and demand ethnic separation.

In the most serious recent incident, paramilitary fighters wearing

'We don't have many alternatives in our politics. War on this territory means the death of Muslim people.'

Rasim Ljajic, a Muslim leader

Tore Bogh, a Norwegian who heads a mission by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor minorities in Serbia, said: "Everyone realizes that the Sandzak is very flammable. Unless someone can put a stop to the private armies, the situation will probably become worse before it becomes better. This is basic."

The security group has set up offices in Serbia's three potentially explosive minority regions. The minorities and the regions are Muslims in Sandzak, ethnic Hungarians in Vojvodina and ethnic Albanians in Kosovo.

But it is the outlook for Sandzak, a region of Serbia that is between Bosnia and Kosovo, that the group sees as most perilous.

Sandzak has been infected by the war in Bosnia. The Muslims there, fearing the kind of savage ethnic attacks that have killed thousands of Muslims in Bosnia and left more than a million homeless, are abandoning the region in droves. Between 60,000 and 80,000 Muslims have fled to Western Europe and Turkey, according to unconfirmed estimates of Muslim political leaders in Sandzak. Mr. Bogh said 25,000 Sandzak Muslims had fled to Scandinavia alone this year.

Sandzak is regarded by Mr. Bogh's group as a slow fuse through which ethnic violence could be transmitted from Bosnia into Kosovo, where nearly 2 million ethnic Albanians, who are also Muslims, are governed by a hard-line Serbian government.

Kosovo's potential for catastrophic conflict has worried Western governments for years. Violence in Kosovo would risk drawing in Albania, setting off a wider war in the Balkans.

So far, the moderate ethnic Albanian leadership in Kosovo has managed to head off grass-roots demands for armed resistance to Serbia. In Sandzak, however, the Muslim leadership has been far less willing to turn the other cheek to what it regards as Serbian bullying.

The leader of the main Muslim party, Sulejman Ugljanin, has made headlines in Belgrade newspapers with vaguely detailed threats about Turkey defending the

black masks kidnapped 17 Muslims from a bus near Priboj on Oct. 22. The Muslims have not been seen since, and federal authorities suspect that they were murdered. Two leaders of the White Eagles were arrested in connection with the kidnappings, but for lack of evidence they have been released without charge.

Since the kidnapping, Serbia has sent special police units to Sandzak to protect Muslims as well as Serbs. But Muslims say the police units terrify rather than reassure them.

Brandishing automatic weapons, the police are posted on nearly every street in the Muslim quarter of Priboj. They are not visible in Serbian neighborhoods.

Muslims fear the special police largely because they are not arresting Serbian paramilitary units in Sandzak or preventing them from harassing Muslims, said Mehmet Memic, a Muslim who is deputy minister for minorities and human rights in the Yugoslav government.

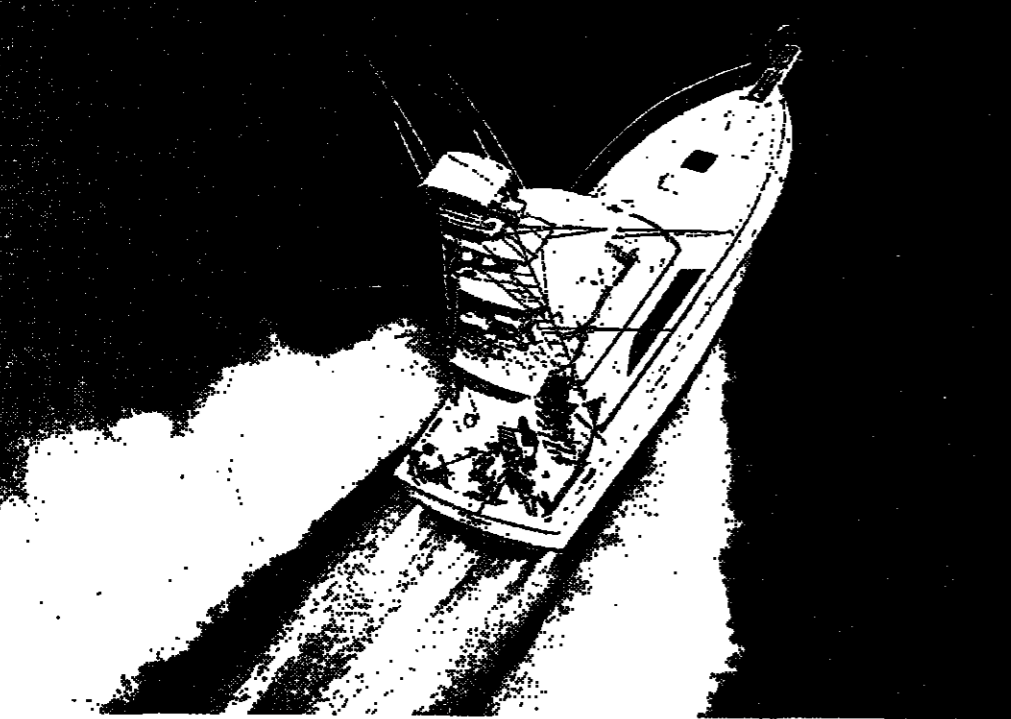
These units are commanded by President Slobodan Milosevic, the nationalist Serb hard-liner. Mr. Memic said the units "tolerate the ways of the White Eagles, who should be arrested."

Mr. Memic, a lawyer, was appointed to his federal position in September as part of a broad effort by Prime Minister Milan Panic to improve the status of minorities in Yugoslavia, which now comprises only Serbia and Montenegro.

That effort has locked Mr. Panic, a naturalized American who is championing Western-style democratic change in Serbia, in a power struggle with Mr. Milosevic and his nationalist supporters.

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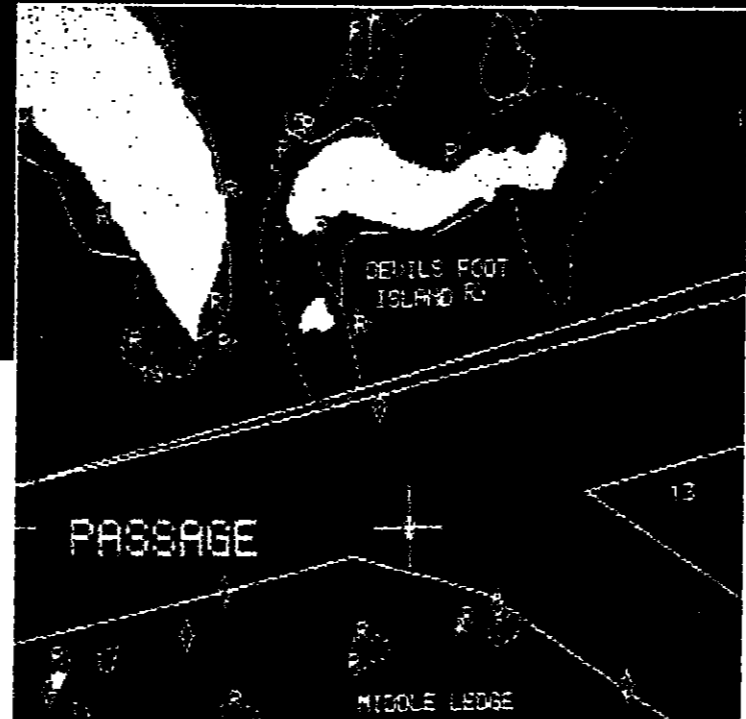


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Pact Leads To Troop Pullback in Chechnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — Russian troops trying to stop ethnic violence in the Caucasus started moving away from the border of Russia's breakaway Chechen region on Wednesday after an accord signed overnight between Chechens and the neighboring Ingush people, Har-Tass said.

Said Emin Iamarsayev, a representative of the self-proclaimed republic of Chechnia, said a protocol was signed in Nazran, capital of Ingushetia, under which Chechnia and Ingushetia would temporarily recognize the border that divided their two regions before they were unified in 1934 into the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic.

The accord will remain in effect "until the creation of power structures in Ingushetia," which Moscow declared a semi-autonomous republic in June a few months after Chechnia unilaterally proclaimed independence.

Yegor T. Gaidar, the Russian prime minister who has been in the region since Tuesday to try to work for a settlement in another regional clash between North Ossetians and Ingush, went to Nazran on Tuesday night and was to be briefed on the accord by its signatories Wednesday.

On Tuesday, Chechnia declared a state of emergency after Russian troops supported by armored vehicles were deployed along the dividing line between Ingushetia and Chechnia. They were sent to Russia's Caucasus region a week ago to halt ethnic fighting that has killed at least 150 people.

The Chechen parliament accused Russia of aggression and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops.

"Russian troops began moving away from the border with Chechnia," Interfax news agency reported from the Chechen capital, Grozny.

Har-Tass said Mr. Gaidar agreed with representatives of the administration that the Russian troops would withdraw 5 to 10 kilometers (3 to 6 miles) from the newly defined border.

The latest conflict to flare in the region is the first serious unrest in Russia since the Soviet Union collapsed last year.

Chechnia, with a population of 1.3 million, has been a constant irritant to President Boris N. Yeltsin, who was forced to pull out troops from the region last year after tensions threatened to erupt into war. (APR/Reuters)



A prospective buyer examining an anti-aircraft missile during the first commercial show and sale of Russian weaponry, held in Vladivostok.

Yeltsin's Courtship of Hungary

By Reuters
BUDAPEST — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, cementing a new era of friendly relations with Hungary, agreed Wednesday to settle a dispute by dropping demands that Budapest pay for bases left behind by Soviet troops.

But Mr. Yeltsin, making his first official visit, could not agree with his hosts on how to settle nearly \$2 billion in trade debts that the former Soviet Union owes Budapest, a government spokesman said.

After more than an hour of talks, Mr. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Jozsef Antall decided to postpone the debt issue until year's end.

The withdrawal accord calls for Hungary to drop its claim to be compensated for extensive environmental damage caused by Soviet troops stationed in Hungary until June 1991.

In return, Russia will relinquish

its demand for compensation for the vast network of buildings and bases that the troops left behind.

"We agreed on the matter of accounting for the troop withdrawal," the spokesman said. "The two sides will mutually renounce demands."

As part of the deal, Hungary also agreed to contribute \$10 million worth of goods, mainly medical supplies, to the Russian Army, and will also consider how it can help provide housing for the troops who have returned home.

Mr. Yeltsin began his visit by meeting the Hungarian president, Arpad Goncz, who stressed that Russia must be integrated into Europe because no collective security system that excludes the great power makes sense, the MTI news agency reported.

After meeting Mr. Antall and Mr. Goncz, Mr. Yeltsin laid a

wreath at a memorial to fallen Soviet soldiers at Freedom Square.

Anti-Communist hard-liners are irate that the memorial to people whom they consider their oppressors is still standing.

Mr. Yeltsin also paid his respects at the Heroes' Square monument to Hungarians who have died for their country, then laid another wreath at the grave of Imre Nagy, the reformist prime minister during the 1956 uprising against Communist rule, who was executed in 1958.

Nuclear Accords

The French Defense Ministry said Wednesday that it would join the United States and Britain in helping dismantle 90 percent of Russia's nuclear weaponry, Agence France-Press reported from Paris. Sources said an agreement would be signed in Paris on Thursday during the visit of the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev.

Innovators Send Up Hopeful Signals Amid Russian Cultural Debris

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

IRKUTSK, Russia — It was still morning at the cramped studios of AIST-TV in Irkutsk, a park-filled city on the Angara River best known as a stop on the Trans-Siberian Railway and for its proximity to mighty Lake Baikal. The station wouldn't even go on the air until 9 that night. Yet producers and technicians

Last of a series

were swarming about, tending to the shiny Japanese equipment and preparing programs for future broadcast.

AIST — the call letters stand for Alternative Irkutsk Studio Television — is one of hundreds of new, private television stations in Russia, and a leader among them. During the coup of August 1991, AIST, which happened to have a crew in Moscow, was the only station in the country to telecast fresh images of the drama in the capital. Station officials were almost arrested, an action halted by the local authorities and ultimately made moot by the failure of the coup. But that scoop helped make AIST-TV the most popular station by far in a region that spans vast tracts of south central Siberia.

Like most such stations, AIST broadcasts its share of third-rate American films obtained on the cheap from Moscow distributors who are often indifferent to quality and the niceties of international copyright conventions. Like most such stations, it does not yet own its own transmitter, having instead to buy time on a state channel.

But AIST is also a good example of the innovative trends pushing up through the debris of the collapsed Soviet system. It and other innovators, full of lively ideas or attuned to survival in the new Russian world of faltering government support and erratic private sponsorship, offer hope for a renewal of Russian cultural life. In the chaos and confusion of their

efforts, they lend the Russian cultural scene an aura of unpredictable excitement that recalls Europe and the United States between the world wars.

There are many other examples of such innovation, from big, long-established institutions to feisty provincial dreamers like the theater director Mikhail V. Bychkov in Voronezh and the modern dancer Yevgeny Panfilov in Perm to hustling entrepreneurs like the Moscow gallery director Oleg Kulik.

In late October in Moscow at the Shkola Gallery, normally devoted to photography, grown men in bunny costumes, complete with fluffy white ears and tails, led earnest art lovers through a garden environment, evoked by video monitors and gauzy drapes, all meant to suggest a "universal space of action."

Mr. Kulik and the Regina Gallery seem particularly emblematic of the new Russian arts, not least because Mr. Kulik, who is Ukrainian-born, speaks so fervently about the need for a renewal rooted in Russian traditions. Of course, the renewal he actually represents is far from the stolid traditionalism of self-styled Russian conservatives.

"The Regina Gallery has set itself the task of forming new standards of reality," Mr. Kulik proclaimed. "Peter the Great, Rasputin, Stalin, they transformed reality. But the Soviets alienated the Soviet artist from reality, and Russian artists must reinvent it."

Although he is himself a painter, Mr. Kulik's real talent would seem to lie in the organizing of exhibitions, especially of the trendy openings, really performance art, that bring out Moscow's nouveau-riche bean monde. So boldly does he squeeze fellow artists' works into his concepts that some have angrily withdrawn them.

Examples of his openings include a ceremonial slaughtering of live pigs. "We wanted pain, screaming, blood," he ex-

plained cheerfully. That the slaughterers were licensed butchers did not assuage the animal-rights protesters out front, whose presence pleased Mr. Kulik enormously and ensured live television coverage.

In June, there was the opening in which 50 paintings were held for display by 100 bare arms reaching through holes in plasterboard walls. Or one with paintings swinging back and forth on ropes, threatening constantly to decapitate inwary art watchers. However much some of these ideas may recall Western happenings of the 1960s, they have served to make the

'The Soviets alienated the Soviet artist from reality, and Russian artists must reinvent it.'

Oleg Kulik, director of Moscow's Regina Gallery

Regina Gallery into a Moscow symbol of the latest in artistic daring-do.

Some vanguard activity in Russia today floats defiantly free of patronage both public and private.

But the majority of the country's small-scale artistic innovators have more conventional forms of artistic communication in mind. Most speak to a new social class in Russia, one buoyed by the profits of nascent capitalism and eager to emulate a flamboyant Western lifestyle they have until now only been able to view from afar. Videotapes of Regina openings look like historical film clips from Andy Warhol's Factory in New York, minus some of the more extreme '60s fashion and makeup: a young, attractive social set with seemingly ample resources and a determination to make a splash in attire, conversation, and sexual display.

Alla Sigalova, who has her own Moscow company in which actors untrained in dance perform modern-dance dramas, cuts a dashing fashionable figure, the clothes stylish and impeccable in a way that looks French yet is enlivened by an inescapably Russian intensity. She calls her public "an elite audience."

The ostentation with which Russia's newly successful have flaunted their good fortune has aroused resentment. After 70 years of incultation, the average Russian, let alone the convinced Communist, finds it difficult to accept sudden new wealth as anything but criminal.

Artistic innovators speak to a new social class, they also survive by it. With national, regional, and municipal governments struggling to sustain traditional institutions, the innovators must fall back on private sponsorship, unless they resist it on principle and have the wherewithal to support that stance.

It is possible to come very close to actual commercial success in the arts. While many of the older state drama theaters seem locked in stale repertory, leaden acting and a financial miasma that forces them to rent out their buildings, newer directors have scored popular successes on the model of Broadway and the West End. Roman Viktyuk, for instance, has had hits at several Moscow theaters, and last spring took his version of "Two for the Seesaw," starring the former ballerina Natalia Makarova, to her hometown, St. Petersburg.

Mr. Viktyuk's seasonal opening in late October at the Mossovet Theater in central Moscow was an event. The production was his biggest hit from last season, David Henry Hwang's "M. Butterfly." The staging is full of flashy disco dancing, doubles for the title figure and riveting performances (the Butterfly, Erik Kur-mangaliyev from Tajikistan, even manages a very credible falsetto rendition of Puccini's "Un bel di").

Mr. Viktyuk said that although his

tickets cost 10 to 20 times the Moscow norm (but less than \$1.50 at the current exchange rate), he needed sponsorship to break even. Still, his lavish productions of modern and classic Russian plays and Western hits almost always seem to sell out, and he is seeking his own permanent theater.

Even this aggressive and successful theatrical innovator has his problems, however. Russia's refusal to adhere to international copyright conventions means that affordable rights to Western shows — like Edward Albee's "Lolita," which Mr. Viktyuk opened on Nov. 1 — are not easily available. His solution is to produce the shows without permission and hope that their success will persuade Western authors to sell him the rights inexpensively and retroactively. The director said Mr. Hwang — "a generous, kind man" — did just that.

In the overly popular arts, while most of the old dissident rock bands like Brigada S complain about an onslaught of trivial pop music, clubs are opening and records are being sold. "It's still a small scene," said Gurik Sukachev, the lead singer of Brigada S. "We all know one another, and there is lots of overlap with theater and film."

Even in the film industry, which seems particularly depressed, the odd film does get made, and not just in Moscow: a detective thriller and a comedy were produced and shot in Perm last year, and international film festivals still show the occasional Russian film, even if those films may not be widely distributed at home.

Some artists manage to do innovative work within the old state system. Mr. Bychkov, who runs the Theater for Youth in Voronezh, has devised a style that blends painterly references (he often designs his own sets) and modernist music to enlivening effect. His adaptation of a Chekhov short story, "Rotshild's Violin," which he brought to Moscow this

fall, aptly recalls Marc Chagall's art and such folk fables of Igor Stravinsky as "Les Noces" or "Renard."

Russian tradition seems to fuel everyone from gallery owners to novelists to filmmakers to rock bands, which almost by definition ape Western models yet also struggle to retain some Russian identity. It certainly fuels Russian folk groups, which Elvira Kuzmina, the director of the Russian Scientific and Methodical Folk Art Center, said were now being supported more generously than before, since Moscow no longer has to give equal time to the many ethnic cultures in the former Soviet republics.

An inadvertent advantage of the political and economic isolation of the Soviet era was the artificial preservation of older forms of artistic organization and tradition.

That is one reason even some of the grandest old state theaters can adapt, as with the Kirov Opera, which toured to the Metropolitan Opera House this summer, along with the rather less well-received Kirov Ballet. Under the artistic direction of the conductor Valeri Gergiyev, the Kirov Opera has infused historically important old productions with life, begun a needed revitalization of production styles and repertory and retained the loyalty of important singers and orchestral musicians.

Once a company like the Kirov catches on with the international press and public, it has little difficulty attracting Western sponsorship and recording and video contracts. Then it actually finds itself far better off than before, since hard currency earned abroad no longer has to be remitted to the central authorities.

What remains palpable, right alongside the despair of so many Russian artists and arts administrators and the placid pride of the provinces, is an undercurrent of innovation and excitement, an excitement that, said Mr. Viktyuk, has not yet been dampened by the AIDS epidemic.



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CREATING THE RIGHT CHEMISTRY **AKZO**

ISLAM: Militants Make Gains Across Horn of Africa

(Continued from page 1)
threat to the whole Horn of Africa.

In February, a Unicef doctor was assassinated in Boosaso, on the Gulf of Aden, where Mr. Azhari's group makes its headquarters. Western diplomats and the Democratic Front blamed Itihad for the attack, which was widely interpreted as a warning against establishment of a Western presence in Somalia. It had been preceded by anti-UN statements during Friday prayers at local mosques.

In June, more than 1,000 armed followers of Itihad swept into Boosaso, rounded up about 40 members of the Democratic Front's leadership and declared an Islamic republic. Democratic Front militias were mobilized, and as many as 200 militiamen and 500 Itihad fighters were killed and hundreds wounded in the battle that ensued. Itihad forces in Laasqoray have swelled to around 2,000 men and seem to be gearing up for another attack on Boosaso, the northeast's key port, according to the Democratic Front. Western diplomats said arms shipments for Somalia have been spotted leaving the Saudi port of Jizan on the Red Sea.

young men also have been set up outside the northern towns of Burao, Boorama and Laascaanood, according to officials and relief workers.

In the Ethiopian region of the Ogaden, meanwhile, Itihad reportedly has stepped up military activities, frequently cutting off roads to such key towns as Gode, attacking relief food convoys and engaging government troops.

Repeated attempts to contact Itihad representatives in the region were unsuccessful. But according to Somali elders who know them, Itihad leaders have said the group has armed itself in self-defense in a chaotic country full of armed groups.

The source of Itihad's funding cannot be independently determined. While some sources say wealthy, conservative Somalis living abroad support the group, many Somalis, as well as Western intelligence sources, said they suspected considerable financial and military backing was coming from hard-line Islamic groups in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan and other countries. Western diplomats said arms shipments for Somalia have been spotted leaving the Saudi port of Jizan on the Red Sea.

Itihad's military activities, in the absence of any effective government structure to combat them, have sent a chill through the Somali community. But fundamentalism is a sensitive subject, since Somalis generally consider themselves good, if moderate, Muslims and appear reluctant to criticize anyone espousing Islam.

A common Muslim heritage unified the different subclans in the Somali National Movement, a northern alliance that fought in the civil war that toppled Mr. Siad Barre. The northern Muslims considered the campaign a jihad against Mr. Siad Barre's secular, authoritarian regime. Somalis' historical commercial and cultural ties with the Arab countries of the Gulf region also are rooted in a shared faith.

So some Somalis, even as they voice concern over Itihad-inspired violence, express sympathy for the group's religious aims. Abdurrahman Ahmed Ali, president of the self-proclaimed Somaliland republic, expressed the view that socialism, Arab nationalism and Western culture all have failed to address his region's needs, thereby opening the door to a resurgence of Islamic values.



Armed Forces of Liberia troops heading for the front a short distance outside Monrovia, the capital.

U.S. Ready to Seek UN Role in Liberia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONROVIA, Liberia — The United States has added its weight to calls for United Nations peacekeepers to replace the Nigerian-dominated force that was sent to Liberia in an unsuccessful effort to halt the country's civil war.

"The feeling right now is we support the West Africans, but unfortunately Ecomog is no longer a neutral party," said the assistant secretary of state for Africa, Herman Cohen, on BBC radio.

Ecomog is the Economic Community of West African States, whose monitoring group is known as Ecomog.

In fighting Wednesday, Nigerian planes swooped through the suburbs of Monrovia to hit rebel targets after a regional cease-fire failed to hold.

In an apparent reversal of U.S. policy on Liberia, which was founded by freed American slaves, Mr. Cohen said Ecomog "came in there as a neutral party, hoping to bring about mediation, but they are now one of the combatants."

Mr. Cohen added that the next step, now under discussion in Washington, "will be United Nations intervention to provide a neutral party to try and bring about a political solution."

The National Patriotic Front of Liberia, which held most of Liberia until the rival United Liberation Movement seized two western provinces in August, has been seeking to cut off the capital by shelling.

The rebels said in a broadcast statement on Tuesday, "The current hostilities are the direct result of the failure of Ecomog to remain

neutral in the Liberian civil crisis." The 10,000-strong Ecomog force has in practice become allied with the United Liberation Movement and with the troops of Liberia's former regular army against the Patriotic Front, led by Charles Taylor.

The rebel radio said the Patriotic Front wanted a "UN monitoring group and other neutral African forces to monitor the cease-fire and supervise free and fair democratic elections in Liberia."

Mr. Cohen said Washington would back an initiative by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to have the Security Council name a special envoy for Liberia.

Senegal is one of the seven nations with troops in Liberia, but Mr. Diouf has signaled a desire to withdraw them partly because of the kidnapping and the subsequent killing of six Senegalese soldiers by guerrillas of the Patriotic Front last June.

On Tuesday, Brigadier Samuel Victor Moin, Ecomog chief of staff, said the Patriotic front had violated its own cease-fire, proclaimed 12 hours before the one ordered by the West African leaders was due to start. The cease-fire ordered by the regional leaders was supposed to have run parallel with the disarming and assembly of Liberia's warring factions.

Mr. Taylor vowed to retaliate if Ecomog forces tried to enforce a blockade on his territory as part of regional sanctions. He also threatened to shell any ship entering Monrovia's port. (Reuters, AFP)

Objecting to Palestinian, Israel Walks Out of Refugee Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OTTAWA — Israel walked out of talks on Middle East refugees Wednesday, saying that the Palestinians had violated an agreement on the makeup of their delegation.

Shlomo Ben Ami, the leader of the Israeli delegation, said Israel had agreed to come to Ottawa on the basis that the Palestinian delegation would not include members of the Palestine National Council, which functions as the Palestinians' parliament in exile.

"We are very, very sorry to discover that the Palestinian delegation did not abide by this understanding," Mr. Ben Ami said. "Therefore, we are not taking part in this meeting." There was no immediate comment from the Palestinian delegation.

The Israelis objected to the presence of Mohammed Hallaj, the director of the Washington-based Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine. He is the leader of the Palestinian delegation in Ottawa and a member of the Palestine National Council.

Mr. Ben Ami said the council was "directly related, controlled and monitored" by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel considers a terrorist group.

The talks were headed for trouble because of a Palestinian plan to insist on discussing a demand that Palestinians worldwide be allowed to return to homes lost after Israel was founded in 1948.

In Washington, parallel peace talks were on hold until Thursday. Arab delegations suspended the talks for one day Wednesday.

Elsewhere, Israeli military aircraft attacked a base of the Hezbollah guerrilla organization in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, an Israeli Army spokesman said in Jerusalem. Military sources said the target was a building used as a meeting place and a base for operations by the pro-Iranian group.

In the occupied territories, Israeli troops killed four Palestinians and wounded 21 in clashes, Israeli radio reported. One soldier was seriously wounded in a Palestinian ambush. (AP, Reuters)

MUZZLE: Silence of the Media

(Continued from page 1)
here in 1990 to shoot a commercial and was invited to the palace for a royal cup of tea. Shields brushed off the media swarm in classic fashion: "We're just good friends."

For the prince's Japanese "friends," however, the suffocation coverage made young women reluctant to get anywhere near his highness, and evidently made courting impossible.

In mid-1991, accordingly, the Imperial Household Agency, the hyperserious bureaucracy that supervises the royal family, asked the

press to refrain from reporting any news relating to the candidates for crown prince.

To respect the prince's privacy and improve his chances for romance, the newspaper, magazine, and broadcast news organizations all agreed to the embargo. Originally set for three months, it has been extended ever since.

Reporters covering the royal family say Naruhito is evidently no closer to matrimony than he was when the embargo took effect in February. But if something happens, the reporters want to report it.

COLONY: Raising the Stakes

(Continued from page 1)
violate the Basic Law. During the debate, supporters of the governor's plan charged that China's concerns about the Basic Law merely masked its opposition to democracy, and urged the council not to be swayed by an intensifying campaign of intimidation.

"We must not be frightened by China nor accept bullying by Chinese officials," said Jimmy McGregor, one of the winning motion's two authors. "We have a strong case for further reforms and we must answer to our consciences and ultimately to the Hong Kong people."

Opponents stressed the importance of cooperating with the colony's future sovereign power.

"Communication, not confrontation is needed now," said Selina Chow, a member of the council's conservative, pro-business faction. "Convergence, not collision, must remain the goal."

The debate was along the lines of one sparked earlier this week after a prominent business group called on Mr. Patten to back down. But Mr. McGregor, who is the business community's representative in the council, said there was "no doubt whatsoever that the people of Hong Kong support the governor."

The vote comes at a time when optimism has been growing in the colony that Britain and China may be nearing an accommodation.

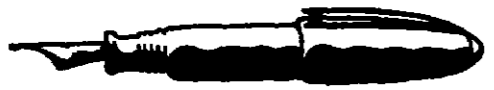
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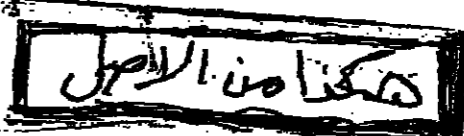
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Cartilage: To Mend or Replace?

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In desperation, Rebekah Howell recently took the extreme step of having a piece of cartilage from a cadaver transplanted into her knee. For 18 months after a skiing injury, she had been in constant and worsening pain. Despite two operations, the frayed cartilage in her knee forced her to give up sports and when she walked, she limped.

At 44, she was on the road to developing severe arthritis. Yet she was too young and active for a total knee replacement, the treatment surgeons recommend for that disease.

"I got to the point where I could not lead a normal daily life, and I had run out of treatment options," said Ms. Howell, who lives in San Francisco. "So even though I knew that very few transplants had been done, I figured I couldn't wait."

Tears in the two small crescents of cartilage suspended in the knee are one of the most vexing conditions facing specialists in sports medicine. They are by far the most common sports injury that leads to operations, but because cartilage heals poorly, they are often the least amenable to repair.

Surgeons often must resort to trimming off damaged areas of the cartilage, beginning a vicious cycle that leaves the knee more vulnerable to further tears.

Now, in frustration, a number of orthopedists are trying to coax this stubborn tissue into mending, from using cloths to bind the tears to drilling channels in the cartilage to remove its blood supply. And a few vanguard doctors are experimenting with the possibility of transplants for patients whose cartilage is hopelessly damaged.

"Our approach to these cartilage tears has undergone quite an evolution in the last few years," said Dr. Gary E. Friedlaender, chairman of the department of orthopedics and rehabilitation at Yale University Medical School. "The thrust now is to preserve whatever cartilage function is possible."

Dr. Thomas Wickiewicz at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, who does trans-

plants, said concern about the long-term effects of cartilage removal had "led to a much bigger emphasis on repair and learning how and when this cartilage can heal," and that "in the extreme it has led us to transplants."

When whole, these thin translucent wafers of cartilage, called the medial and lateral menisci, serve as shock absorbers for the shin and thigh bone and help to nourish and stabilize the knee.

But when badly shattered by injury, their rough edges can be a source of perpetual irritation in the joint and can even prevent normal motion.

Although surgeons often try to minimize the irritation by trimming away frayed cartilage.

"It's like losing a shock absorber in your car," said Dr. Eugene Wolf and orthopedist at the California Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco who has done five transplants. "The more you lose the more you suffer."

"Sometimes a patient has an injury and has some cartilage removed. A year later they have another operation for more trimming. Then a year later another. And finally you have the whole cartilage taken out."

Unfortunately, when large portions of the cartilage are removed, the knee is prone to develop crippling arthritis that necessitates total knee replacements in particularly severe cases.

In surveys, two-thirds of all people who have had a meniscus removed show evidence of arthritis on X-rays in 5 to 10 years, and half of those people have significant symptoms. Twenty years after surgery, orthopedists say, the vast majority will have problems.

Numerous athletes have had careers shortened or limited by pain as a result of cartilage injuries in the knees.

Some, like Joe Namath, have ended up with a total knee replacement at a very young age. While such joint replacements can cure the pain, they do not withstand the stresses of heavy activity and may well wear out within a young person's lifetime.

"Cartilage surgery is the single most frequently performed orthopedic operation in the United States, so learning how to treat the symptoms while minimizing the risk of late arthritis is a very important issue," said Dr. Kenneth DeLuca, director of athletic medicine at the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

For many years, orthopedists regarded the knee's cartilages in the same way as general surgeons viewed the appendix: a largely irrelevant piece of tissue that served little useful function, but that could cause endless pain and suffering when damaged. Moreover, since these cartilages have a poor blood supply (they get their nourishment from the joint fluid), it was thought that a torn cartilage would never heal.

As a result, up to 15 years ago, when an orthopedist suspected even a minor tear of a meniscus, the solution was to open the knee and take the entire cartilage out.

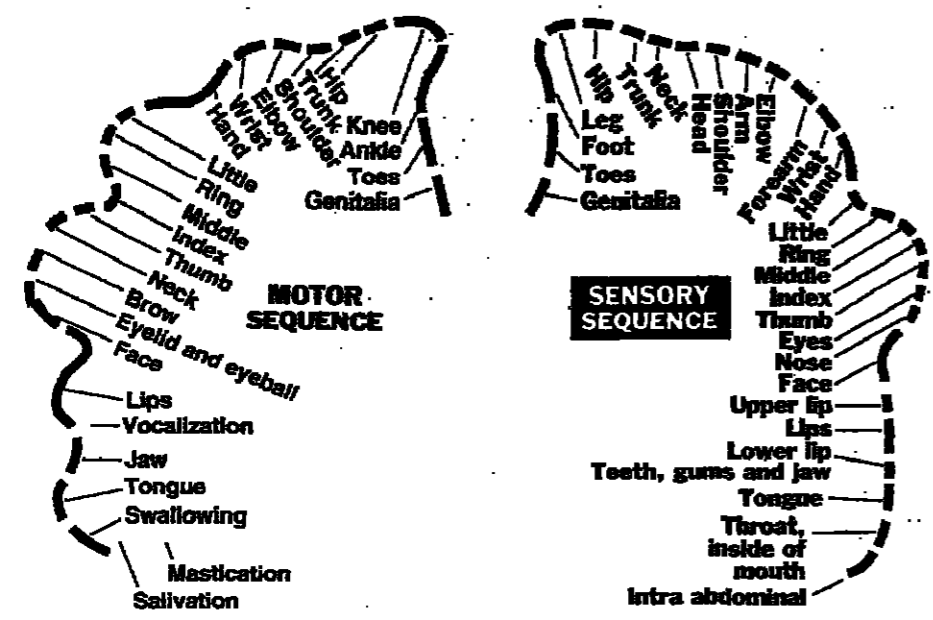
Thousands of people had such surgery in the 1970s and, although the pain initially improved, surgeons began to notice that many developed arthritic problems in the years that followed. Surgeons realized they had underestimated nature's wisdom.

In the last decade they have done an about-face, making a great effort to retain the cartilage, cutting off damaged snippets when possible and, in the last few years, undertaking increasingly complicated repairs.

Tears in the peripheral third of the cartilage can often be sewn together, orthopedists now say. Contrary to previous beliefs, this zone has an adequate blood supply to support some healing and 80 to 90 percent of attempted repairs are successful.

Dr. DeLuca said, "We now have enough experience to know that only doing a partial removal does better in the long run than a total removal and that a successful repair does much better than a partial removal."

The Dynamic Human Brain's Sensory Map



Sources: Dr. Vilayanur S. Ramachandran; "The Cerebral Cortex of Man," Penfield and Rasmussen (Macmillan)

The brain's sensory map appears to be capable of extensive reorganization, even in adulthood. If a body part is missing, its neural connections are quickly rerouted to adjacent brain centers that correspond to other parts. For example, if a hand is amputated, stimulating the shoulder or face evokes a sensation in the missing part. The cells reconnect over great distances in just a month.

The Brain's Very Long Good-bye
Tingling in Missing Limbs Is a Clue to Adjustment

By Sandra Blakelee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One month after losing his left arm in a car accident, Victor Quintero sat with his eyes closed in a brain-research laboratory as a scientist poked his cheek with a cotton swab.

"Where do you feel that?" asked Dr. Vilayanur S. Ramachandran, a neuropsychologist at the University of California in San Diego. "On my left cheek and on the back of my missing hand," said the 17-year-old high school student.

Dr. Ramachandran touched a spot under Mr. Quintero's left nostril. "And where do you feel that?" Mr. Quintero replied: "On my left pinky. It tingles."

Eventually Dr. Ramachandran found points all over the young man's left face and jaw that evoked sensations in his amputated hand and arm. When the scientist stroked the swab on the right side of Mr. Quintero's face and body, the young man felt nothing in the phantom limb. But when he brushed Dr. Quintero's left shoulder just above the stump, the young man again felt discrete points on his missing hand and lower arm.

Finally, Dr. Ramachandran dribbled warm water down Mr. Quintero's left cheek. Both were amazed. "I feel it running down my arm," said Mr. Quintero, blinking his eyes to check that the limb was still gone.

This curious experiment sheds light on an emerging feature of the adult brain that is revolutionizing the way neuroscientists think about brain injury and everyday cognition.

Until recently, scientists believed that nerve cells in the brain died if the body part they serve no longer was there. And they thought that sensations in "phantom" limbs resulted from stimulation of nerves near the missing limb's stump.

Now, however, it seems that the brain does not have fixed circuits. Rather, in ways that are still unknown the adult brain appears to be capable of reorganizing and rewiring itself over incredibly large distances — so that

brain cells receiving inputs from the face and shoulder can trigger brain cells no longer receiving inputs from an arm.

Such rapid dynamic change is a property of healthy adult brains as well as injured ones, said Dr. Charles Gilbert, a neuroscientist at Rockefeller University in New York.

Cells in the visual cortex undergo extensive reorganization as people take in each new view of the world by moving their eyes from scene to scene, he said.

"We are just beginning to realize that the adult brain is more dynamic than static," said Dr. Michael Merzenich, a neuroscientist at the University of California at San Francisco. It continually "shapes and reshapes itself from experiences throughout life."

"Most things we don't understand about the brain will probably be explained in terms of these dynamics," he said.

Once the dynamic properties are understood, Dr. Merzenich said, it should be possible to help people recover from many nervous-system disorders and such understanding could lead to changes in treatment of conditions like spinal cord injury and paralysis, stroke, depression, mental illness and various kinds of brain trauma.

Understanding the dynamics may also explain all sorts of oddities, like why feet are eroticized and how optical illusions are formed by the brain. It already explains phantom limb sensations, why some people recover after a stroke, and why deaf people with cochlear implants hear more clearly with time.

The new findings, many of which were reported for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, are toppling the traditional view of the human adult brain.

It was previously believed that the brain is highly dynamic in infancy and childhood, especially during crucial periods of development, but that after a certain age, brain cells "knew what they were supposed to do, and they did it for the rest of life," Dr. Merzenich said.

Brain architecture was thought to be fixed, especially in regions receiving raw information from the eyes, ears, and skin.

In the visual cortex, each cell has its own receptor field corresponding to a fixed region of space in the outside world, so that different points in three-dimensional space trigger different brain cells.

Cells also specialize in detecting specific stimuli in that space, like edges, color, horizontal lines and contrast. When a cell detects a stimulus, its receptive field is activated and visual space is mapped into the cortex. Images are processed by at least 30 layers of visual cortex, each with its own architecture and rules.

The largely unexplored auditory cortex is believed to contain at least four maps specializing in different frequency ranges.

And in the somatosensory cortex, adjacent points on the skin are mapped to adjacent cells in the brain. Each half of the body is represented on the opposite side of the brain, with regions corresponding to lips, tongue, fingers and all other parts of the body.

IN THE 1980s, Dr. Merzenich was the first researcher to question the fixed nature of these maps in collaboration with Dr. Jon Kaas at Vanderbilt University. He amputated one finger from an adult monkey.

The fixed-brain theory predicted that cells mapped to the finger would die. Dr. Merzenich said, leaving a hole in the map. But tests showed that the cells did not die and in fact could be activated by touching adjacent fingers.

But when researchers amputated two fingers, the spreading or "filling in" phenomenon was absent, so they theorized that cells rewrite only over very short distances.

They were soon proved wrong. A few years ago, Dr. Tim Pons, a senior scientist at the National Institute of Mental Health's neurophysiology laboratory examined monkeys whose arms had been paralyzed 12 years earlier by cutting nerve connections to the brain.

Brain tissue that would be expected to map the arm was not only alive, Dr. Pons said, but it responded to the face. "We were shocked," he said. "There was a huge filling in."

IN BRIEF

French Genetics Scientists Donate Findings to Unesco

PARIS (HT) — In an action that raises a major ethical issue, a French team researching the human genetic code has donated its findings to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the benefit of world science.

Charles Auffrey, the head of the team, called Genexpress, said the code should not belong to any organization or nation. He criticized the National Institutes of Health in the United States for seeking to patent genetic sequences that it has researched. Delegates to the South-North Human Genome Conference in Mexico earlier this year issued a declaration urging that naturally occurring DNA sequences should not be allowed patent protection.

A similar argument has taken place in the computer industry, where software companies have attempted to patent basic mathematical algorithms, as well as the uses to which they are applied. Critics say this is akin to patenting a language.

Backed by funds from the French Association for Muscular Dystrophy, Genexpress recently announced a major breakthrough in the identification of 2,336 sequences from the muscular and lymphocyte genes. The Human Genome Project, started in the mid-1980s, aims to map approximately 100,000 genes in the human genome, research that may make it possible to cure or prevent many genetic diseases and defects. Sequences like the project to reading the "book of man," a book that has taken millions of years to be written.

Link Between Alzheimer's And Aluminum Questioned

NEW YORK (NYT) — Using a new, highly sensitive technique, British researchers have failed to find any trace of aluminum in the hard, star-shaped plaques that dot the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease.

And with their report, they have stirred up an old debate over whether aluminum is a cause, effect or completely inconsequential in the development of the degenerative brain disorder, which attacks the memory, thinking and behavior.

Dr. Frank Watt and colleagues at Oxford University suggest that the aluminum found in autopsies of Alzheimer brain tissue was actually a laboratory contaminant. Aluminum is present in laboratory dust and in the stains that researchers use to prepare brain tissue for examination and, the British scientists say, that may have confounded results. They reported their results in Nature, a British science journal.

Growth in Bone Mass May Continue Until Age 30

CHICAGO (AP) — A little more calcium and exercise can help women build strong bones until age 30 and perhaps stave off osteoporosis in later years, a new study suggests. Birth control pills also seem to help strengthen the bones of women in their 20s, researchers reported in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The study tracked 156 female college students for an average of three and a half years. The researchers, led by Dr. Robert R. Recker at Creighton University School of Medicine in

Omaha, Nebraska, said the results showed women gain in bone mass almost until age 30.

"The most sedentary of college-aged women could increase their rate of bone gain without much increase in physical activity," the study said. "Further, the effect of increased physical activity could be significantly augmented by modest increases in calcium intake." Previous studies have disagreed over whether birth control pills help increase bone mass, and the researchers could not say why it occurs.

Remains of Early American Indians Indicate a Tribe of Hunters

CINCINNATI (AP) — A woman whose remains are believed to be at least 11,600 years old — the oldest ever found in the Americas — probably lived in a culture of hunters who processed meat, according to a geologist who examined the bones.

No artifacts were found with the remains that could tell how the "Midland woman" and her society lived in what is now Texas, said Curtis R. McKinney, director of geologic research at the Center for American Archaeology in Kampsville, Illinois. But his age estimate would place the woman in the time frame of the Clovis culture, which was known to have used spears to hunt game that included mammoths and mastodons. Dr. McKinney told the Geological Society of America's annual meeting.

The Clovis culture is known for finely worked spearheads that had a characteristic long, flared shape with a groove in the middle. Evidence indicates the Clovis culture spread within 1,000 years over much of North America. Archaeologists have found evidence that those people built campfires and apparently cured meat in pits.

Today's INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
Appears on Page 6

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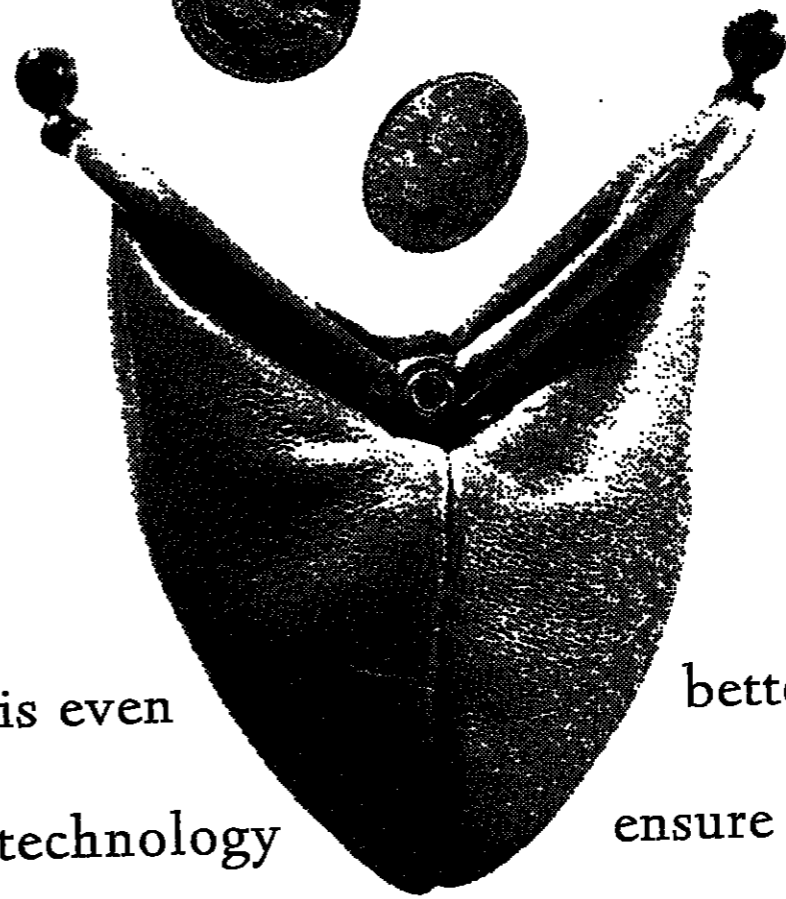
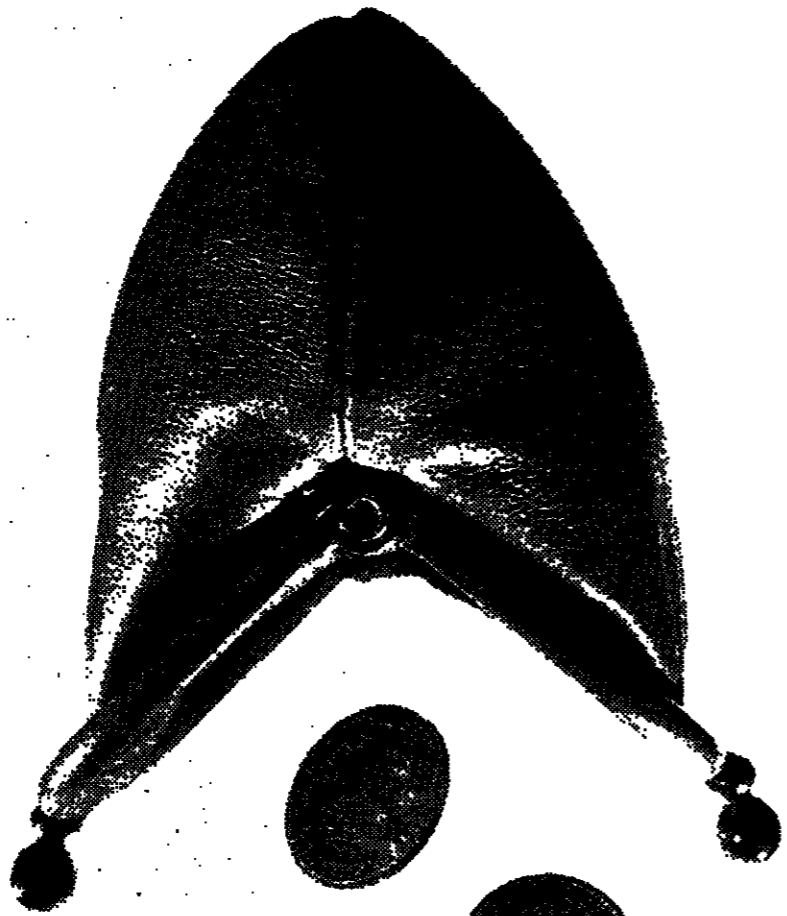
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For a Real-World Embargo

If Iraq had not had the bad judgment to invade Kuwait, it might well possess at least a rudimentary nuclear weapon by this time. After the Iraqi defeat, the rest of the world learned to its great dismay that Iraqi weapons development had gone much further than almost anyone had thought possible.

Japan's Plutonium Risk

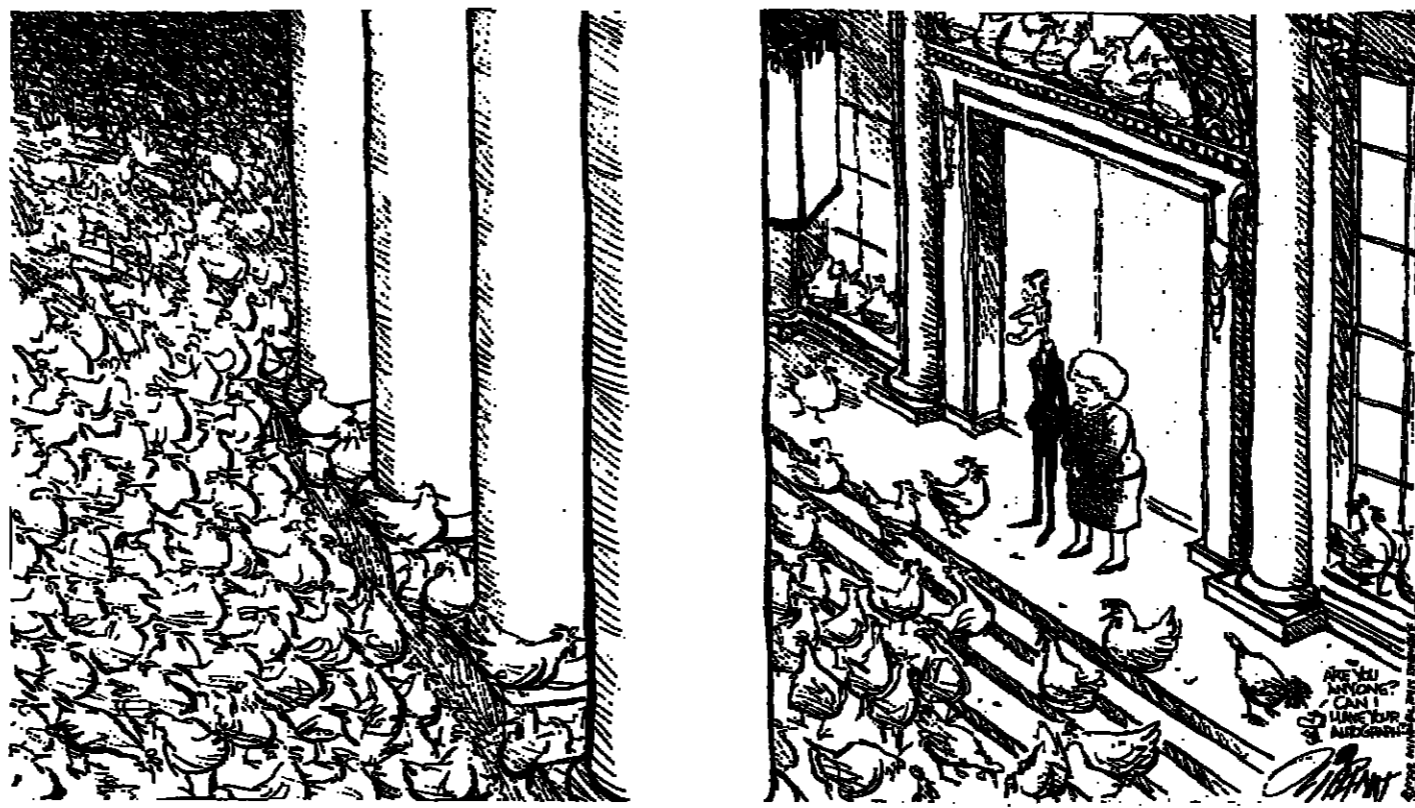
Japan has long professed to abhor nuclear arms. Yet it is needlessly raising the risks of proliferating nuclear arms by choosing plutonium to fuel its nuclear power plants.

Children in the Crossfire

The shootings, separated by a thousand miles, underscore an amazing question for the country: How can America put so many children at risk of death by gunfire?

Other Comment

EC: Where Is the Will to Build? The paralysis in the building of the European Community is total. Proof of this lies in the foreign ministers' meeting Monday in Brussels.



'Either all our chickens came home to roost, or this is the Arkansas transition team.'

A Cowardly Parochialism Is Holding Europe Back

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The European Community has on its eastern and southeastern frontiers bloody war, communal savagery, refugees in the millions — mounting economic and political crisis, and the risk of still more breakdowns.

Today's European leaders, playing 'politicians' politics, have abandoned the larger vision that moved their predecessors.

of European unification has flown off the rails. As it went, it took with it the chance of early agreement on a new GATT trade liberalization accord between the United States and single-market Europe, and with the trading partners of the two.

A Wall of Prayer, a War That May No Longer Divide

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — On Sunday, on a night when the names of the Vietnam War dead were being read aloud around the clock at the Vietnam War Veterans Memorial, two National Park rangers set off on a two-day task.

is the Lincoln Memorial, another place where people come in the middle of the night. The two memorials have similar themes: Lincoln and a war that divided the nation, Vietnam and another divisive war. Both have their sweet time in receding.

Listen to Panama's Craftsmen of Peace

By Oscar Arias Sanchez

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Some weeks ago President George Bush, on the occasion of the U.S. sale of F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan, described them as "flawless" in their "craftsmanship" and a symbol of "what only Americans can do."

Regional conflicts pose a growing risk, and we must resist militarism's spread. Panama's vote on abolishing its military offers a great chance.

approve of the production or sale of drugs. But neither can I accept the double standard that permits one government to condemn the export of death, in the form of drugs, from poor to rich countries while it encourages the export of death, in the form of weapons, from rich to poor nations.

He had to buy off the Tory opposition at the last minute by secretly telling the rebel MPs that he would hold off Parliament's final ratification of the treaty until the Danes held another referendum. If he keeps to this (he since has wobbled), it means not until May or June, and possibly even later, since the Danes now have little reason to rush things. This quite possibly means a lingering death for the Maastricht agreement, and interment of the political hopes people across

He read the cover of the diary — "Tet Offensive, 1968" — and handed it to his colleague. Bill Clinton, a war resister, is about to become the president of the United States. Al Gore, a Vietnam veteran, is about to become vice president. Many of Mr. Clinton's aides and friends

nificance of the possibility of the first demilitarized zone in the Americas. The world has also failed to acknowledge the magnitude of this event. The reforms might have stood a better chance if other nations had assured Panamanians that a positive vote for them would have met with a favorable response from creditor governments, lending institutions and investors.

1917: Ready to Fight On NEW YORK — Regarding the forthcoming conference of the Allies, the New York Tribune says: "We go to the conference as a fresh nation, with intact resources and with the power of our effective almost unimpaird. We go so to it to offer that which we have to give as a fighting force and to present the views of the American

once worked for George McGovern, the 1972 presidential candidate whose cause was opposition to the Vietnam War. In his inaugural address in 1989, President George Bush asked for reconciliation. "Surely," he said, "the statute of limitation has been reached. This is a fact: The final lesson of Vietnam is that no great nation can long afford to be sundered by memory."

some of them in what remains of a uniform, walk back and forth along The Wall holding green light sticks as memorial candles. Some are placed at the base. Here's a guy on crutches, another in a wheelchair. It's cold and late, but here are children — maybe grandchildren — of the dead. The names keep coming, so many.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Emperor's Whales BERLIN — The Emperor has ordered that the bones of the whales which were killed during his whaling expedition last summer shall be sent to Potsdam, where they will be manufactured into furniture for the Norwegian boathouse there. Franklin Berg has been commanded by His Majesty to paint various incidents of the chase upon the shoulder-blades of the whales, and these unique pictures will be placed in the boathouse, together with numerous photographs taken during the expedition.

1942: Invasion Promised LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The moment Germany becomes "demoralized" by Allied pressure in Europe and Africa she will be struck by invasion across the English Channel or North Sea, Prime Minister Churchill promised the House of Commons today [Nov. 11], while the Nazis were overrunning all France. Churchill, in a message ringing with optimism, also sounded an ominous warning to the Nazis: nervous ally fat greater facilities for bombing Italy. He said, "Here is the moment when all Frenchmen should seek personal views and rivalries and think, as General de Gaulle is thinking, only of the liberation of their native land."

At the Oasis: Policy First, Then People

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Three little words led Bill Clinton to victory: "The economy, stupid!" Four words hold the key to a successful transition from Little Rock to Washington: "Before you, decide what."

Foreign governments and parts of the Washington establishment predict that the faint lines of the Carter years will reappear in the new Democratic administration. This conventional wisdom assumes that the message of Carter "retreads" on the Clinton campaign trail will contribute to new internal foreign policy wars and incoherence.

For one thing, the experience of the Carter years should have been chastening enough for those who were there to make sure it is not repeated. For all its other flaws, the Bush administration has shown that National Security Council-State Department conflict can be avoided. For another, the simplistic identification of key Clinton campaign aides such as Anthony Lake and Samuel Berger as "Carterites" ignores the breadth of their experience. Mr. Lake served as Henry Kissinger's most trusted aide in the early days of the Nixon White House, and Mr. Berger has known Mr. Clinton for 20 years.

Most of all, this conventional wisdom looks the wrong way to find the serious mid-fighting that will disrupt the Clinton administration. If it comes, the fighting will be over economic policy, not the foreign agenda. Mr. Clinton risks making such conflict both inevitable and visible if he builds the Economic Security Council he has promised to coordinate economic policy around a new high-profile White House adviser and staff. The Economic Security Council falls into the gadget category, dangerous in part because it could give the impression that something is being done even if nothing is.

The assumption that economic policy leads itself to the kind of coordination accomplished on national security during the Cold War misses an essential distinction. By the time it comes to the president, foreign policy is basically a finished product. It has already been shaped, kneaded and massaged by foreign governments and the U.S. bureaucracy. Economic policy, in America more than in any other nation, is raw material, the result of conflict and Darwinian competition rather than a national habit of cooperation. The ultimate results and implementation of economic policy depend on market decisions.

Appointing an economic security adviser on the model of a Henry Kissinger or a Brent Scowcroft would take authority and power away from the Treasury secretary, who should continue to be the president's principal economic adviser and spokesman. Treasury, State Commerce and other departments would devote the first year of the new administration to fighting to keep the power flowing from them to the White House staff, not to combating global recession. Mr. Clinton is committed to establishing this council. But he can minimize its potential for damage by appointing the council largely symbolic. He should chair it himself, as a ceremonial, reduced cabinet meeting on economic policy. This sends the right signal about his own involvement in fixing the economy and eliminates the need for an economic Kissinger or Brzezinski at his elbow.

That would send a surprising signal to the nation: Even in Washington, people can learn from their predecessors' mistakes. The Washington Post.

How an O... Can Build...

OPINION

How an Opposition Party Can Build on Its Principles

By William J. Bennett

WASHINGTON — The Republican postmortem is under way. "What went wrong?" is the question...

But after 12 years in power, the Republican Party grew tired, uncertain and amnesiac. Many Republicans forgot why they wanted power...

The first task, then, is intellectual and political regeneration. We Republicans need to become a "conviction" party once again...

At a time when the world needs American leadership more than ever, the nation and the candidates showed a disturbing indifference to world events...

World War I, Churchill expressed a common sentiment of his time. "War is too foolish, too fantastic to be thought of in the 20th century..."

The government: The Republican Party should commit itself to a serious attempt to restructure, reduce and privatize the federal government...

The children: The concept of "traditional values" has been ridiculed by some on the left and trivialized and vulgarized by some on the right...



choice, welfare reform, health care, tenant ownership of public housing and policies to combat violent crime are taking place. I traveled extensively as education secretary and "drug czar," and I saw time and again that the states and state legislators have a firmer grasp on reality than the denizens of Capitol Hill.

The degree to which politics and policies can affect these matters varies, depending on the specifics. But a party unwilling to take up these tough questions forfeits its right to govern.

The Republican Party now takes its place as the "loyal opposition." But we should not settle for the role of carping critics of the Clinton administration.

The writer served in the Reagan and Bush administrations and is now a fellow at the Hudson Institute and the Heritage Foundation. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

'History Before Your Eyes': He Shouldn't Have Said It

By Ignacio Ramonet

PARIS — Why, suddenly, is the question of journalists' irrelevance being raised with such urgency? One could say that it all began three years ago...

Thus did he usher in a new era of suspicion that is troubling to many journalists, including Mr. Rather himself...

Such news reporting uses sports coverage as a model. If sports and television have such an enduring, close and fruitful relationship, it is because throughout a sporting contest, the fan in the stadium, the television viewer at home, and the commentator are all equal in their ignorance...

When the journalist says, "Look, you see history taking place before your very eyes," he equates history with athletic events, as if history could be filmed like a sporting competition.

to the status of a sports commentator. Sports commentary is not just emotional, it is often so superfluous that one can turn off the television's sound and watch the match with little sense of loss.

Moreover, he is accepting the premise that events are news only if they are accompanied by powerful images. He thereby gives priority to news of accidents, disasters and violence, often filmed by amateurs with video cameras, while neglecting dramatic events of planetary importance...

We now know where this concept of news can lead: to the broadcasting in December 1989 of the fascinating but deceptive scenes of events in Romania and to the Big Lie of the misarsa "killing ground"...

Worst of all, this concept of information has seeped into the written press. By relying more and more systematically on witnesses' accounts, newspapers and magazines often echo television and seem content merely to prolong the emotions it incurs.

Journalists, in turn, find such suspicion troubling, particularly as they come out of the glorious period that began 20 years ago with Watergate. The average citizen knew then the Fourth Estate was exercising its democratic function efficiently...

But that time is past; too many mistakes have since occurred. In developed societies today, all institutions have learned the elementary rules of communication; they know how to fool, to exploit, to trap the press.

The writer is editor of the monthly Le Monde Diplomatique and professor of communication theory at the University of Paris. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Fortunate Germans

Jochen Thies writes, "Germany is not well governed today" (Opinion, Nov. 10).

The truth is, German citizens — the vast majority of them — have never had it so good. There is no poverty; there are hardly any beggars. Everyone can get vocational training and a university education.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl was able to harvest the fruits of Germany's consistent foreign policy, based upon intimate ties with the countries of the West.

aggressor. In the end, Moscow gave up. Mr. Kohl recognized the signs of the times and quickly carried out the reunification of the two Germanys.

At the moment, our partners in the European Community ask us to press upon Paris the necessity of coming to terms with the United States. I think that Chancellor Kohl has gained the confidence of the world.

If there is one thing I would like my government to do, it is to double once again its aid for Eastern Europe (for which we have already done more than all other European countries together).

GERD BUCERIUS, Hamburg

What Clinton Can Do

Does President-elect Bill Clinton face an insoluble dilemma with an economy which has anemic growth despite a huge deficit and cheap money? No. Allow me to suggest this recipe, derived from many years of observing East Asian macroeconomic management.

Persuade Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, to raise interest rates to stimulate savings. This will not hinder investment in capital equipment, which is inhibited by weak balance sheets, not by the cost of borrowing.

Politically impossible? A new president can do almost anything in his first six months. And he has three years after that for the results to come in.

PHILIP BOWRING, Hong Kong

... and Proud of It

Why can't all U.S. citizens simply call themselves Americans? I am tired of reading about Irish-Americans, African-Americans, Polish-Americans, Hispanic-Americans. All my known ancestors are Anglo in origin, but I don't go around calling myself an Anglo-American!

I can understand individuals being proud of their heritage. One might well say that he or she is an American of African or Irish or Polish origin. First and foremost though, I am an American.

JAMES T. SANFORD, Lyon

Helping Eastern Europe

Regarding "This Western Neglect of Eastern Europe Is Obsolete" (Opinion, Oct. 24) by William Pfaff:

Your correspondent should be reminded that from the Washington-based, business-oriented Citizens Democracy Corps to the AFL-CIO's Free Trade Union Institute, thousands of Americans are helping to fulfill the promise made three years ago when the U.S. Agency for International Development's "democracy initiative" was funded by Congress.

JEFF BALLINGER, Istanbul



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Table with columns for Country, Access Number, and City. Includes entries for Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

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CITY FILES

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Neighborhoods: The City of London proper is the eastern business district, where banks and financial houses, as well as Saint Paul's cathedral, are found. Following the curve of the Thames, this shades into the West End, which includes the theater district, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Soho, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall are in Westminster, with its famous abbey, parks, shopping streets and luxury hotels. Docklands, to the east of the City, is the new commercial district.

Berlin

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Neighborhoods: Mitte is Berlin's former and present downtown, including the Museumsinsel and its clutch of world-class museums, and the gracious Tiergarten-Linden boulevard, which runs from the Brandenburg gate to the Alexanderplatz. In the west, the Kurfürstendamm-Tanienstrasse remains the main artery for shopping and strolling. Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, west Schöneberg and Zehlendorf are gracious residential areas. Some green refuges are the capacious Grunewald park and adjoining Wannsee lake.

CALENDAR

- DECEMBER 3-6: Westminster Antiques Fair, Royal Horticultural Old Hall. Tel: 71 351 9152. DECEMBER 10: Christmas Concert, Westminster Abbey Choir, Westminster Abbey. Tel: 71 222 6923. NOVEMBER 15: Wisdom and Compassion: The Sacred Art of Tibet, Royal Academy of Arts. Tel: 71 439 7438. DECEMBER 18: The Nureckier, Deutsche Oper Berlin. Tel: 31 38-1. JANUARY 22-31: International Green Week Berlin, Messagelände. Tel: 305 891. UNTIL MAY 30, 1993: The Quedlinburg Treasures From Classical Antiquity to the Middle Ages, Kunstgewerlemuseum. Tel: 263 29 11.



NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	42.50	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WALD	15.00	+0.05
AMZN	18.00	+0.10
GOOG	22.00	+0.15
MSFT	42.50	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WALD	15.00	+0.05
AMZN	18.00	+0.10
GOOG	22.00	+0.15

MARKET SUMMARY
The New York Stock Exchange closed Wednesday with a gain of 1.25 points, or 0.01 percent, at 115.25. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 0.15 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The S&P 500 index advanced 0.10 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The Nasdaq Composite Index climbed 0.25 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The Russell 2000 Index rose 0.10 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The NYSE volume was 1.2 billion shares, up from 1.1 billion on Tuesday. The market was characterized by a steady rise in technology stocks, particularly in the software and internet sectors. The overall market sentiment was positive, reflecting optimism about the economic outlook for the year.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS
London: The FTSE 100 index rose 1.25 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The Nikkei 225 index advanced 0.10 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The Hang Seng index climbed 0.25 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The ASX 200 index rose 0.10 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The Nikkei 225 index advanced 0.10 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The Hang Seng index climbed 0.25 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The ASX 200 index rose 0.10 points, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

COMMODITIES
Oil: WTI rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Gold: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Silver: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Copper: Rose 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Aluminum: Advanced 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Wheat: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Soybeans: Rose 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Corn: Advanced 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE
Dollar: The dollar strengthened against the yen, rising 0.01 yen, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The dollar also rose against the British pound, gaining 0.01 pounds, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The dollar advanced against the Swiss franc, rising 0.01 francs, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. The dollar also climbed against the Japanese yen, gaining 0.01 yen, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

FINANCIAL SERVICES
Bank of America: Rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Citigroup: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Wells Fargo: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. JP Morgan Chase: Rose 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Goldman Sachs: Advanced 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

TECHNOLOGY
Microsoft: Rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Oracle: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Intel: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Sun Microsystems: Rose 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Netscape: Advanced 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

ENERGY
Oil: WTI rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Natural Gas: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Coal: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Uranium: Rose 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

AGRICULTURE
Wheat: Rose 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Soybeans: Advanced 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Corn: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Rice: Rose 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

INDUSTRIALS
General Motors: Rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Ford: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Chrysler: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Boeing: Rose 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Caterpillar: Advanced 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

UTILITIES
Electricity: Rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Gas: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Water: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Telephone: Rose 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

RETAIL
Walmart: Rose 0.25 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Target: Advanced 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Home Depot: Climbed 0.05 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15. Costco: Rose 0.10 dollars, or 0.01 percent, to 1,152.15.

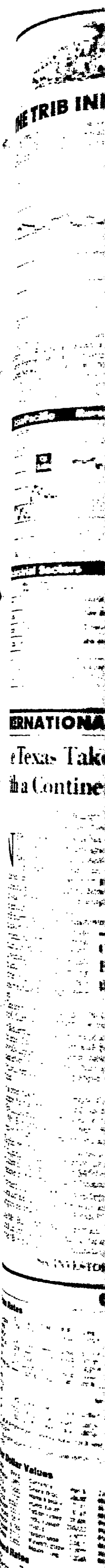
NYSE High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	115.25	115.00
MSFT	42.50	42.25
ORCL	45.00	44.75
INTL	10.00	9.95
DISC	25.00	24.90
WALD	15.00	14.95
AMZN	18.00	17.90
GOOG	22.00	21.90

AMEX High-Lows

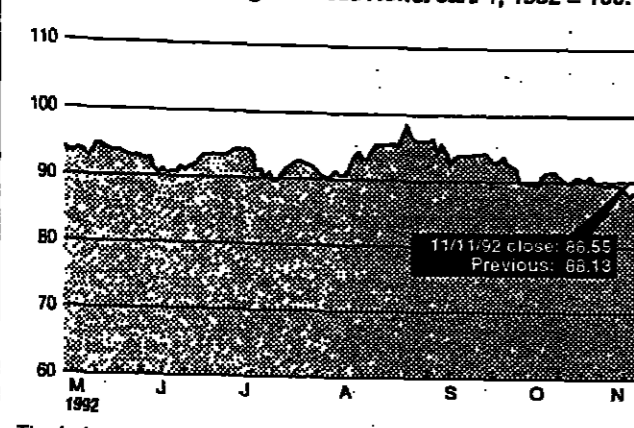
Symbol	High	Low
AMEX	115.25	115.00
AMEX	42.50	42.25
AMEX	45.00	44.75
AMEX	10.00	9.95
AMEX	25.00	24.90
AMEX	15.00	14.95
AMEX	18.00	17.90
AMEX	22.00	21.90

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT





THE TRIB INDEX: 88.55
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

French Heed German Voice EC Trims Gillette's Scope

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service
GENEVA — With pressure on him growing to conclude a world trade agreement...

NEWS ANALYSIS
The president of the EC Commission and the top French official in Brussels...

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission dealt a blow to the U.S. shaving giant Gillette Co. on Wednesday...

The commission also ordered Eemland to repay a \$69 million loan that Gillette had extended to help finance the deal...

Bonn's Subsidies Rising

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — In his autumn statement outlining the government's spending plans...

German Slump Hits Earnings Outlook

FRANKFURT — Corporate earnings in Germany will fall more strongly in 1992 than previously forecast...

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Texas Takeover Artist

With a Continental Vision

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As is his style, David Bonderman is not saying much publicly about his plans with Air Canada to take control of Continental Airlines...

Lamont's Task: Shoring Up Confidence

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — In his autumn statement outlining the government's spending plans...

Canadian Cash Infusion For C & W's Mercury

LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC on Wednesday ended months of speculation about a hook-up with an international telecoms player...

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates.

More Signs of U.K. Stagnation Expected

LONDON — Economic data due out this week are expected to show a continuing trend of rising unemployment...

HAUSSMANN HOLDINGS N.V.
The Managing Directors of Hausmann Holdings N.V. wish to notify the Fund's shareholders...

Tokyo Pacific Holdings
A true collector's item. The only coin watch for the connoisseur. CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie.

MARKET DIARY

Drug Issues Pull Blue Chips Higher

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks, led by shares of drug companies, closed higher Wednesday as investors concluded that President-elect Bill Clinton would not bring immediate health-care reforms that would curb drug prices.

N.Y. Stocks

Gamble gained 14.86 points, to 3,240.33, after a session in a 25-point range. Advances outnumbered declines by a 2-to-1 margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dollar Falls on Report Of Fed View on Clinton

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped Wednesday following a report that Federal Reserve officials believe that a fiscal boost in the United States would not necessarily lead to higher interest rates, traders said.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar also was knocked after the Bundesbank signaled at its latest repurchase tender that it would be very cautious in easing German interest rates.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns for market names (Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, etc.), class, and price changes. Includes sub-sections for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Toronto, Zurich, and Hong Kong.

The Dow



Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Change for various Dow Jones averages.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change for Standard & Poor's indexes.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change for NYSE indexes.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change for NASDAQ indexes.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change for AMEX stock index.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns for Close and Change for Dow Jones bond averages.

Market Sales

Table with columns for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ market sales.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns for Buy, Sell, and Short odd-lot trading.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns for Call and Put options for S&P 100 index.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing most active stocks on the AMEX exchange.

NYSE Most Active

Table listing most active stocks on the NYSE exchange.

NASDAQ Most Active

Table listing most active stocks on the NASDAQ exchange.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing most active stocks on the AMEX exchange.

NYSE Most Active

Table listing most active stocks on the NYSE exchange.

NASDAQ Most Active

Table listing most active stocks on the NASDAQ exchange.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns for Metal, High, Low, Last, and Change for European futures.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns for FTSE 100, High, Low, Last, and Change for stock indexes.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns for Commodity, Today, and Prev. for spot commodities.

Dividends

Table with columns for Company, Stock Split, and Dividend for dividends.

Industrials

Table with columns for BASF, High, Low, Last, and Change for industrials.

Grains

Table with columns for Wheat, High, Low, Last, and Change for grains.

Metals

Table with columns for Ni Grade Copper, High, Low, Last, and Change for metals.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table with columns for Soybean Meal, High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table with columns for Soybean Oil, High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN

Table with columns for Soybean, High, Low, Last, and Change.

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SOYBEAN

Table with columns for Soybean, High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns for Season, High, Low, Last, and Change for U.S. futures.

Grains

Table with columns for Wheat, High, Low, Last, and Change for grains.

Metals

Table with columns for Ni Grade Copper, High, Low, Last, and Change for metals.

SOYBEAN MEAL

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SOYBEAN

Table with columns for Soybean, High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Turner Broadcasting Profit Surges

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Turner Broadcasting System Inc. the cable giant, reported Wednesday that earnings in the third quarter rose 68.9 percent, largely after a one-time tax benefit and a 16 percent rise in revenue.

Bethlehem in Talks With India Group

JOHNSTOWN, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. said it was holding talks with an Indian investment group about selling most of its bar, rod and wire divisions.

Federated Earns \$32 Million in Period

CINCINNATI (Bloomberg) — Federated Department Stores Inc., which emerged from bankruptcy protection last February, said Wednesday that third-quarter earnings amounted to \$31.6 million, after a loss of \$61 million a year earlier.

Union Carbide Accused Over Bhopal

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Union Carbide Corp. was accused Wednesday in federal court in India of criminal negligence relating to the 1984 gas leak in Bhopal in which 4,000 people were killed.

Quaker Oats Sees Strong '93 Earnings

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa (Bloomberg) — Quaker Oats Co., which reported a 47 percent jump in first-quarter net income, expects a sizable earnings increase in its 1993 financial year.

For the Record

Beritz International Inc., the language-services company, on Wednesday said third-quarter earnings fell \$7.7 million, to \$700,000 from \$5.7 million, due to poor economic conditions in Europe and East Asia.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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EUROPE

Technology Needs Aid Siemens's Net

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Strong demand for power plants and applied transportation and automotive technology boosted group profit at Siemens AG in the year ended Sept. 30, despite continuing losses from semiconductors and computers, the company said Wednesday.

Siemens's group net profit rose 9 percent, to 1.95 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.22 billion) on a 5 percent gain in revenue, to 78.6 billion DM, the company said. The dividend was left unchanged at 13 DM a share.

Turnover in currency markets cost the company about 1 billion DM in lost revenue, Siemens said. Compared with a boom in sales and orders in the 1991 financial year, the overall results were slightly better than many market observers had expected.

On the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Siemens shares fell to 558.70 DM from 561.50 on Tuesday, in a declining market.

"The economic slowdown on important international markets over the last few months has seeped into the domestic market, which previously had received a strong stimulus from Germany's unification," the company said.

Nevertheless, Siemens continues to outperform the German electrical-engineering industry as a whole. An industry association said Tuesday that revenue in the sector had risen only 1.8 percent in the first nine months of 1992 from a year earlier.

Some analysts were disappointed that growth in Siemens's new orders was only 4 percent, to 85.4 billion DM. Particularly disturbing

was a near-stagnation in foreign orders, at 45.2 billion DM. Foreign orders generally account for about half of all revenue at Siemens, which is the fifth-largest electrical-engineering conglomerate in the world and the largest in Europe.

Domestic orders rose 9 percent in the year, to 40.2 billion DM, boosted by infrastructure expenditures of the German government. Order growth was led by demand for public communications and transportation technology related to the reconstruction of the Eastern German public telephone and railroad networks.

"Siemens has benefited largely from infrastructure-related orders in Eastern Germany," Harry Christopolous, an analyst at Barings de Zeeuw Wedd, told Bloomberg Business News. "Without that, the results would have been much worse."

Orders at Siemens Nordorf, the company's troubled computer division, fell 1 percent, to 12.9 billion DM, while semiconductor division orders fell 5 percent, to 2.0 billion.

The company declined to provide a preliminary breakdown of profit, which typically shows a strong contribution from interest and other financial earnings.

As expected, the strongest growth in revenue last year was reported by KWU, Siemens's big power-generation division, where sales rose 33 percent, to 6.6 billion DM.

KWU has experienced a boom in orders in Asia, Europe and the United States for its gas-turbine power plants, which it bills as a more environmentally acceptable alternative to conventional plants.

Dunhill Feels Pinch From Japan Slump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lower consumer spending in Japan and a drop in interest income caused the luxury-goods retailer Dunhill Holdings PLC to post a 2 percent drop in first-half pretax profit, to £30.1 million (\$45.6 million), the company said Wednesday.

The profit was slightly below analysts' forecasts. Earnings per share slipped to 11.3 pence from 11.5.

Sales jumped 21 percent to £138.1 million, but most of the increase resulted from acquisitions, the largest of which was the Karl Lagerfeld fashion business in June.

The company's chairman, Lord Douro, called the result "very creditable" in light of the widespread recession. He said the company would focus now on developing brands rather than seeking new acquisitions, and dismissed speculation about a possible purchase of Guccio Gucci SpA.

Operating profit rose 7 percent in the first half to £21.8 million but net interest income fell almost 20 percent to £2.3 million, reflecting less cash after the acquisitions and lower interest rates.

The interest decline was "more than I thought," said Andy Hughes of Nomura Research Institute. Also, "the hit from Japan has been larger than expected."

Shares in Dunhill, which is 58 percent owned by Rothmans International PLC, fell 9 pence to 383. Rothmans, which also was hit by a downgraded profit estimate from Barclays de Zeeuw Wedd, fell 18 to 595.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

50 Busy Days to Single Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community is just 50 days away from its Jan. 1 deadline for creating a huge single market in which goods, people, services and capital can move freely.

This week, the EC ministers who are responsible for much of the single-market program agreed on some major outstanding measures regarding medicines, cultural goods and insurance.

They also moved closer on two contentious proposals — one for an EC trademark and one that would allow corporations to set up as "European companies."

Still to be decided is which of the nine official EC languages the new trademark office should use.

EC officials and diplomats also have given up hope that the European Company Statute can be agreed on before the end of the year, partly because national governments remain far apart on the issue of worker participation in management decisions.

In terms of the Jan. 1 deadline, the agreement on cultural goods was the most important to come out of the meeting Tuesday of the Internal Market Council. The measures, agreed in principle, are designed to set up a system for protecting national treasures — from Picasso to ancient Greek vases — once the EC removes its internal border controls.

The EC Commission has been pushing hard for an accord for fear that otherwise national governments would be reluctant to remove their customs posts for a border-free Europe at the start of the year.

It remains unclear whether the new system — which combines export certificates for treasures leaving the Community and procedures for returning goods that have been taken illegally from one EC state to another — will be ready by Jan. 1.

The proposal to create a new system for authorizing new drugs, backed up by a medicines evaluation agency, was not one of the almost 300 measures in the Commission's 1985 blueprint for the single-market program. But it later decided that manufacturers were facing too much costly red tape in getting their products approved in more than one EC country.

The accord this week would set up a centralized EC-wide licensing program for biotechnology and other "innovative" medicines.

It also would strengthen the Community's system of mutual recognition by EC states of each other's decisions for other drugs. But it would not come into effect until 1995 or later if EC leaders do not agree soon on where to locate the drugs agencies and several other EC institutions, including the trademark office.

On Wednesday, the Community proposed to set up food-testing procedures to protect consumers in the single market. The testing would apply to all prepared foods, such as ice cream, baby foods and orange juice, as well as deep-frozen seafoods. (Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various stock indices with their respective closing and change values.

Very briefly:

- The Bundesbank left short-term interest rates steady at 8.75 percent at this week's money market tender, reinforcing the beliefs that no cut in official rates is likely before early 1993.
• Philips Electronics NV will cut 100 jobs from a total workforce of 440 at the head office of its components division; it said earlier this year it would restructure its consumer-electronics and components divisions.
• Oman launched a \$9 billion gas-liquefaction project, in which it has a 51 percent stake; the remainder is owned 34 percent by Royal Dutch/Shell group, 6 percent by Total SA, 2 percent by Fartex Corp., 3 percent each by Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsui & Co. and 1 percent by Itochu Corp.
• Novo Nordisk A/S, the bioindustrial products concern, said net profit in the third quarter fell to 228 million kroner (\$37.2 million), from 273 million; in the nine months, profit rose 20 percent to 877 million kroner.
• Astra AB, the Swedish pharmaceutical company, said pretax profit surged 32.6 percent to 3.42 billion kroner (\$570 million) in the latest nine months; revenue rose 26 percent to 11.2 billion kroner.
• South African Breweries Ltd. reported a 21.5 percent climb in pretax profit to 696 million rand (\$232 million), from 573 million rand; sales reached 10.29 billion rand, after 7.99 billion rand. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFP)

GROWTH: Clinton Gets Green Light From the Fed

(Continued from page 1)

Long-term interest rates to rise more than half a percentage point in the past two months as a Clinton victory appeared more likely.

Most economists, including those at the Fed, believe that the level of long-term rates matters more to the economy than short-term rates, such as those on three-month Treasury bills, over which the Fed exercises a significant amount of control.

Long-term rates, including those on corporate bonds and home mortgages, which the Fed can only influence very indirectly, are more important because they affect major economic decisions with lasting consequences — such as whether to build a new home or buy new machinery for a plant.

In July, Fed policymakers said they expected the economy to grow at about a 3 percent rate during 1993. So far, Mr. Clinton has not said what level of growth he would like to see next year, but growth higher than 3 percent would not necessarily upset Fed policymakers.

One official said that "this central bank will not show concern about two or three years of more rapid growth" as long as it is not driven by excessive money growth that would mean more inflation.

In other words, the Fed is not prepared to flood the banking system with more cash. If Mr. Clinton should make that request, with so many factories operating at less than capacity, and with 9.3 million Americans unemployed, however, faster growth could be stimulated by more federal spending without necessarily making inflation worse.

There are pitfalls for Mr. Clinton if he goes too far in trying to speed up the economy, however. Already, markets are afraid that he will seek to bolster spending but not make a serious effort at deficit reduction. That concern has caused

LAMONT: Chancellor's Task Is to Boost Confidence

(Continued from first finance page)

the chancellor to make the announcement in his autumn statement, the markets also expect that he will nudge interest rates 1 percentage point lower by no later than early next week. "It is in the bag," one British economist said.

Rumors of a 2 percentage point cut, which were blamed for renewed selling pressure on the

pound earlier in the week, have been quashed by the government. "They wouldn't want to risk a currency free-fall by cutting rates that much," said Kevin Gardiner, an economist at Warburg Securities.

A growing number of analysts say that the British economy may be nearing a cyclical turning point anyway, an arrival hastened considerably by the easing that has occurred so far. Mr. Gardiner sees

the economy growing again in the first quarter of next year, while others are predicting a rebound in the second half.

What concerns some economists is the fear that the Treasury may be living up to its reputation of doing too much, too late. The consequence could be an inflation rate well above the 4 percent identified by Mr. Lamont as the minimum acceptable level by late 1993.

There are pitfalls for Mr. Clinton if he goes too far in trying to speed up the economy, however. Already, markets are afraid that he will seek to bolster spending but not make a serious effort at deficit reduction. That concern has caused

Gardini Seeks New Capital to Fund Purchases in Italy

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Raul Gardini, the Italian financier, is considering bringing outside investors into his private holding company to finance the purchase of Italian food companies, including SIME Meridionale, a spokesman for Mr. Gardini said Wednesday.

Such purchases would represent a return to Italy for Mr. Gardini, the former head of the Ferruzzi Montedison group who left Italy for France a year and half ago after reported disagreements with other Ferruzzi family members. The spokesman confirmed Italian press re-

ports Wednesday that Gardini Srl, the private holding company for Mr. Gardini's interests, was seeking permission from Italian authorities to raise its equity capital to 2 trillion lire (\$1.5 billion), from 500 trillion lire.

The spokesman said Mr. Gardini intended "to increase his involvement in Italy." He said Mr. Gardini felt the government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, with its policy of selling off its control of many companies, has made Italy "a more attractive market."

SME, a government-controlled but quoted food company that is rumored to be a prospect for privatization, is "the group that interests us the most," the spokesman said. Asked if Mr. Gardini was interested in the whole group, parts of it or just a stake, he said, "it all depends on what the government plans to do."

Gardini Srl's capital increase would result in the Gardini family's ownership falling from 100 percent to about 60 percent, the spokesman said. Gardini Srl has about a 22 percent share of the Italian mineral-water market, as well as French food and sugar companies, and annual sales of about \$1.3 billion.

INVESTOR: Bonderman's Hope

(Continued from first finance page)

lawyer who could shed opposing arguments. He is also known as a frequent — and adventurous — traveler and a rock-and-roll party host at his second home in Washington.

After graduating from Harvard Law School, Mr. Bonderman traveled in Africa for a year, then taught law at Tulane University in New Orleans. He then joined the civil rights division of the Justice Department, but left in 1969 after the Nixon administration signaled it would be less active in the field.

After that he studied Islamic law in Tunis and Cairo, with the goal of teaching international law, but changed course and joined Arnold & Porter, the Washington law firm.

New Houston-Based Airline

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Two wealthy entrepreneurs, Barney F. Kogen and Gordon A. Cain, will start a small Houston-based airline early next year in an attempt to lure business travelers from Continental Airlines, sources say.

They said the airline would begin three daily flights to Los Angeles and two to Newark, New Jersey, on Jan. 10, with service to National Airport in Washington beginning in March and to La Guardia Airport in New York in June.

Mr. Kogen created the fifth-largest U.S. travel agency, LifeCo Travel Services, which he sold to American Express Co. last year for \$100 million; he owned 70 percent of LifeCo.

Mr. Cain is an industrialist and investor with interests in petrochemical companies and commuter airlines.

has been described as Mr. Bass's again through his spokesman, that he was simply a "contrarian investor," pursuing deals that, perhaps like his socks, made other people a bit queasy at first blush.

NYSE Wednesday's Closing. Tables include the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Includes columns for High, Low, Last, and Change for various stocks.

Transition in the U.S. GATT negotiations Slaughter in Sarajevo Mideast Peace Talks Maastricht Ratification Reform in China

These events affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT? Subscribe 46% and save up to off the newsstand price

Subscription Rates & Savings off IHT newsstand prices. Table with columns for Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, and 3 months. Includes contact information for International Herald Tribune.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices are in U.S. dollars. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

Symbol	Company	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ABB	ABB				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ABC	ABC				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ABT	Abbott				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
AC	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACB	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACC	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACD	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACE	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACF	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACG	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACH	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACI	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACJ	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACK	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACL	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACM	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACN	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACO	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACP	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACQ	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACR	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACS	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACT	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACU	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACV	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACW	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACX	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACY	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACZ	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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ADD	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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ADN	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADO	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADP	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADQ	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADR	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADS	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADT	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADU	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADV	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADW	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADX	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADY	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADZ	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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ADY	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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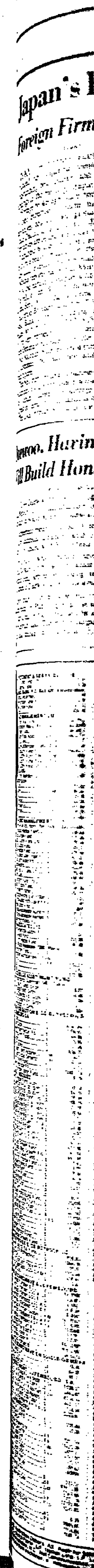
AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Company	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ABB	ABB				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ABC	ABC				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ABT	Abbott				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
AC	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACB	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACC	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACD	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACE	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACF	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACG	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACH	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACI	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACJ	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACK	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACL	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACM	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACN	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACO	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACP	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACQ	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACR	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACS	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACT	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACU	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACV	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACW	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACX	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACY	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ACZ	Amchem				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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ADN	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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ADY	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADZ	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
ADX	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
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ADZ	Amgen				100.00	98.00	98.50	99.00

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Japan's Brokers Strike Out Foreign Firms Ring Up Best Profits in Half

TOKYO — Foreign stockbrokers have trounced their Japanese competitors in Tokyo's long-running bear market and swept the top five rankings in the earnings league. Foreign brokers have been able to capitalize on their expertise in niche markets, particularly derivatives and on their global client base.

Members of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in the first half were 29.49 billion yen, exchange figures showed. Although that result was down 41.7 percent from a year earlier, it was far healthier than a combined pretax loss of 206.71 billion yen for the 47 Japanese exchange members.

H.K. Stocks Rocket to A New High China Travel Shares Get a Big Welcome

HONG KONG — The first-day surge Wednesday in the share price of the latest Chinese-controlled company to list on the Hong Kong stock exchange confirmed the strength of investor demand here for such issues, traders said.

Stock in China Travel International Investment Hong Kong, a theme-park and rail-freight company, closed at 2.875 dollars (37 U.S. cents), after a high of 2.975. Its initial offer price was 1 dollar. Two previous issues by mainland-owned companies also soared on their first day of trading here.

Daewoo, Having Cut GM Tie, Will Build Honda Legends

SEOUL — Daewoo Motor Co. signed an agreement Wednesday with Honda Motor Co. to manufacture the Japanese company's deluxe passenger cars in South Korea, Daewoo officials said.

HSBC Set to Make Stock Placement

HONG KONG — The announcement Wednesday of a private placement of 60 million to 80 million new shares by HSBC Holdings, Hong Kong's largest banking group, could take the edge off the market's optimism, traders said.

Hang Seng Selling Wing On

HONG KONG — Hang Seng Bank said Wednesday that it had accepted an offer by Dah Sing Financial Holdings Ltd. to buy a Hang Seng unit, Wing On Bank Ltd., for more than 500 million Hong Kong dollars (\$64.7 million).

Investor's Asia

Table with multiple columns listing various financial data, likely related to the 'Investor's Asia' section.

Very briefly:

- South Korea and Russia will sign an agreement to study the feasibility of a natural-gas pipeline linking Siberia and South Korea with North Korea, when President Boris N. Yeltsin visits Seoul next week, a source said.

Large table containing financial data, likely related to the 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' section.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund names and numerical values.

Nov. 10, 1992

Table listing various funds and their performance metrics for Nov. 10, 1992.



"Master-planned golf developments will have a profound impact on the European real-estate market."

Wider Appeal Spurs Golf Real-Estate Boom in Europe

Golf, long associated with English-speaking nations (and, more recently, with Japan), is on the verge of explosive growth in Europe — but only if new courses are available to the general public. This is the message that investors, designers and developers will probably take home with them from the 1992 Golf Course Europe conference beginning Nov. 12 in Monte Carlo.

In order to capitalize on the golf boom on the continent, developers are being encouraged to broaden golf's appeal away from its elite, members-only image. To attract a wider public,

courses should be accessible to urban centers; and, following the American model, planned communities, both resort and year-round residential, should include a golf course.

Mr. Ellsworth has just completed work for Glen Eagles Hotel & Resort, a golf resort in Scotland developed by Guinness Enterprises, a subsidiary of Guinness PLC.

The boom has been concentrated in France, Germany, Italy and Sweden. In France, a number of factors have influenced golf course development, including tax burdens on gentlemen farmers and the triumph of corporate farming. Farmers have been encouraged to sell to developers, who often plan the courses around expensive residential developments.

Using a golf course as a project anchor has become common in the United States, especially in the



the feeling that golf courses and houses should be separate. The concept, however, is proving popular in France and Spain.

Robert von Hagge, a prominent Houston-based course designer who has worked on dozens of European courses, says a golf course enhances the value of a property. "Developers want to create a front window to an upscale, secure community," he says. "A course says, 'If you buy, it makes you somebody.' On our developments worldwide, 73 percent of the people who buy do not even play golf, but it makes their investment in real estate more secure."

In addition, it enables the developer to make additional fees on club membership dues or green fees. "It's the least expensive way to landscape and still have a return on your money," Mr. von Hagge says. "It creates an appeal, which creates value and will return cash flow."

Opening the course to non-residents also enables the developer to showcase the overall project to potential buyers, Mr. Ellsworth adds. But before golf takes off in Europe, it must first shed the image of a rich man's game. Mr. von Hagge and others are encouraged as developers abandon private courses for public ones. Even Eastern Europe has the potential for a golf boom, according to Michael Hurdzan, a course designer based in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hurdzan points to Czechoslovakia, where he has two courses ready for a local developer as soon as the political situation is resolved there.

Two courses may not seem like many compared to other European nations, but it increases the overall number in Czechoslovakia by 20 percent. Mr. Hurdzan advocates establishing learning centers at each course to enable the public to become acquainted with the game.

"Former communist rulers saw golf courses as symbols of Western decadence," he says. "As a result, few Czechs play golf because it was unavailable to them and a politically wrong thing to do."

The major factor inhibiting golf course development in Europe is not expense, lack of public greens or even the sport's image. It is the tough environmental restrictions, which are generally much stricter than in the United States and are particularly onerous in Germany.

Designer William Amick is preparing a 27-hole membership course in Eitorf, near Cologne. He compares the rules there — where the land resembles Midwestern farmland — to the ones governing the especially sensitive wetlands of Florida or coastal California. Local regulations require that large tracts be set aside as "natural," meaning they can never be developed. "Even in the Midwest, you're not required to preserve as large a portion of the land as natural," he says.

"German environmentalists have gone bananas," Mr. Hegarty complains. He accuses the "environment-cloaked opposition" of dishing golf simply because of its supposed elitist qualities. "The rules are based on sentiment and emotion, not straight environmental opposition."

Steve Weinstein

'Green' Concerns Dominate Design

As Europe continues its golf boom, its courses reflect the increasing sophistication and skills of its players. More and more, designers are building courses that match their American or British counterparts.

Château Courson-Montoloup, the elegant site of an annual flower show, watches over a 36-hole golf

home of the French National Open. Also designed by von Hagge, the 18 holes are as varied and treacherous — as Pebble Beach or St. Andrew's.

France is protective of its forests

course designed by Robert von Hagge, with four nine-hole courses radiating from the clubhouse. To the north, Golf Club National, at St. Quentin-en-Yvelines, is the permanent

European courses are not as lavish as U.S. courses," says Colin Hegarty of the Golf Research Group. He adds that the Europeans favor traditional settings, rather than the more artificial American environment. The tendency for more natural wood-

ed areas and ponds is an outgrowth of Scottish influence.

The environmental movement is strongest in Germany, where restrictions include a ban on artificial hills more than three meters above their normal height and the preservation of large areas of untouched forest, creating unheard-of challenges for designers used to the average American green. Designer William Amick says that he usually works with a local landscape architect who can modify his plans to meet local regulations.

France is very protective of its forests, Mr. von Hagge confirms. If anything, he says, Europeans are more sensitive than Americans to the aesthetics of a course. Mr. von Hagge has collaborated with local architects such as Pierre Thevenin at Seignosse, near the Spanish border, and at other sites, including Golf Course Na-

tional, 25 kilometers southwest of Paris.

This course presented special problems. Because the area was flat and devoid of vegetation, the designers incorporated rubbish and debris under topsoil; in all, nearly 1.5 million cubic meters of soil material was needed to landscape the property. In virtually every European country, an environmental analysis of local wildlife, plants, site conditions and the effect of the proposed project on the surrounding area is required. Most irrigation and green maintenance materials must be purchased in the United States, which can drive the cost of building a golf course up 30 percent. U.S. designers, according to attorney David Ellsworth, are "taking contemporary concepts from the United States and transferring the technology to Europe." S.W.



Getting a handle on profitable clubs.

Ride, are in financial straits for the same reason.

The recession has had an impact on high-end memberships and on golf course development in Europe in general. David Ellsworth, a Los Angeles lawyer who specializes in golf real estate for Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, cites 11 projects in North America and Europe that have been postponed because of the economy. He remains optimistic, however. "The financing is in place. I'm absolutely convinced now that in Europe, once the economic cloud lifts, this is going to continue at least on the same upward plane."

Sunbelt. But the practice is just catching on in Europe. Mr. Ellsworth believes that "contemporary concepts and legal structures from the United States" can be adapted to European use.

Although a number of master-planned communities have been built in Europe over the past two decades, including some with golf course facilities, it has only been in the past few years, with the explosion of the popularity of golf in Europe, that the master-planned golf course resort has become of major interest to European developers," he says. "I believe that master-planned golf developments will have a profound impact on the European real-estate market."

In Britain, such developments have not made inroads, Mr. Hegarty says, because "planners have

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WHERE SPORT MEETS BIG BUSINESS

The New Links: Golf and Travel

Golf represents a fast-growing segment of the tourist industry and one that travel agents cannot afford to ignore. The hundreds of package deals currently on offer include airfare and accommodation, to which can often be added full or half board, green fees, and car rental.

The Mediterranean is the classic year-round destination. British Airways stages tournament weeks — ideal for single golfers as partners are always provided — for £399-£459 (\$630-\$725) in the Algarve, while Club Med's Village at Marbella on the Costa del Sol — 5,600-8,000 francs (\$1,072-\$1,533) a week — has a practice range with floodlit bunkers.

Several French operators seek winter sun in Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal). Jet Tours has a 6,000-7,000 franc week-long package at the Marakesh Méridien, where visitors can play amid the orange-trees and eucalyptus of the Royal Golf Course, at a cost of 6,000-7,000 francs.

Jet Tours also flies to Lanzarote in the Canaries — where bunker sand is

volcanic black — for 8,370 francs/week.

British Airways flies to the whiter sands of the Caribbean (Barbados and Jamaica), while Jet Tours cavied to Francophones with seven nights on Guadeloupe (8,000 francs and up) and Club Med lists the Bahamas and the Turks & Caicos Islands. Florida and California are popular targets in the United States, along with South Carolina, home to over 200 courses. Destination Golf and California Airways of Britain both offer a week at Myrtle Beach (home to no less than 22 courses) for under £500. Club Med golfers may prefer Mexico, while Golf Holidays of Paris lays on an eight-night, 12,000-franc circuit in Quebec.

South Africa also yields a good circuit: Golf Holidays' 12-night tour (23,000 francs) takes in Cape

Town, Durban and Sun City, the resort success built around golfing and gambling in the unlikely heart of the Bophutswana scrubland. Le Grand Golf stages nine-day golf safaris to Kenya (14,300 francs). Club Med flies golfers around the world — to Bali, Malaysia, Thailand (around 13,000 francs), New Caledonia and Australia (23,250 francs for 13 days on Lindeman Island near the Great Barrier Reef).

At the opposite end of the scale, Golf Travel Direct specializes in one-day Channel hops from Kent to Le Touquet (£149). History and tradition, not sun and sand, attract serious golfers from the Continent to the British Isles.

Golf Holidays' jaunt to southwest Ireland takes in the renowned courses of Waterville, Lahinch, Tralee and Killarney (6,635 francs, including car rental but not green fees). Glen-eagles in Scotland — one of the earliest and most famous Golf Hotels — is top of the list with Jet Tours (16,100 francs a week).

Many of France's 450 courses are attached to châteaux or luxury hotels. The Château de Chailly in Burgundy boasts four stars and 18 holes since its 100 million-franc transformation by Japanese industrialist Mike Sata. A day's full board and golf costs 1,055 francs (875 francs out of season). In June, Château de Taulane (built in 1750) in Provence unveiled a 6,360-meter course designed by Gary Player, plus what it claims to be "the largest clubhouse in Europe," with an indoor practice hall boasting a quadri-video system and swing analyzer. The 340-hectare estate includes a pony club, tennis courts,

fishing lake, helipad and a 45-room hotel.

Existing tourist attractions — in spite or because of the recession — are looking to golf to boost their appeal. The Renaissance Château de Thoiry west of Paris, renowned for its African game park, plans to add a safari lodge and 27-hole golf course by 1995. Owner Vicomtesse de La Panouse has already mixed sport with tourism by launching a cricket club that attracts English teams and supporters throughout the summer. She sees golf as a logical next step, "a perfect match with Thoiry's image, blending nature and culture." On the other side of Paris, golf and American culture go hand-in-hand at Euro Disneyland.

Deluxe hotel chain Relais & Châteaux sponsors competitions throughout Europe and stages its own three-yearly in Tuscany. Guests at Château de Faverges (near Lyon) have unlimited access to the hotel's nine-hole course, with coaching available. A number of Relais & Châteaux members overseas boast private courses: Ashford Castle and Droghda Castle in Ireland, the Meadowood Resort in California, Horizons & Cottages in Bermuda and the Milton Park Country House in southeast Australia.

Pro-am tournaments often provide special bait for golf vacationers. Golf-sime offered a 12-day trip



Follow-through is of the essence in developing successful golf resorts.

to South Africa for the Sun International Trophy (Nov. 3-15) for 16,550 francs, including green fees and tournament registration. The Beachcomber Trophy in Mauritius (Dec. 4-11) is accessible from Paris for 12,500 francs, including green fees and half board at the 172-room Le Paradis hotel. Air Afrique is plugging the Pro-Am Ivoire tournament to be held at the Ivoire Golf Club in Ivory Coast (Jan. 31-Feb. 6, 1993).

Finally, there are two weird and wonderful courses that are not on any tourist itineraries — yet. Just off the highway between Windhoek and Swakopmund in what was

once German Southwest Africa (today's Namibia), a golfing oasis has been conjured out of the Namib Desert, one of the most arid places on earth. The old German imperial flag flutters on the horizon — but this is no mirage, just a watering hole for uranium executives from nearby Rossing mine.

In France, the scramble to build the golf course nearest to downtown Paris has been won by Saint-Cloud racecourse. Two hundred members have paid 12,500 francs for the privilege of stepping inside the track and launching their assault on an unmenacing course with a par of 62. Simon Hewitt

Sponsorship Brings Growing TV Rewards

The black clouds of recession seem but a light mist over the golf world, and the sums lavished on the game by sponsors are growing dramatically.

Many companies that put up cash are not related to golf by any stretch of the imagination, but as Mel Pyatt, who directs the lucrative Volvo European Tour, says, "Many compa-

600 compete for 40 tour places

nies like the image of golf and hope that the image will rub off on them by association."

Volvo is one of those companies and has long been committed to the European Tour, recently announcing an extension of that involvement until December 1995. Pyatt adds, "Evaluation is more complex than relating sponsorship costs to sales. It is an integral part of the company's total marketing strategy. Our evaluation is mainly related to television and media exposure."

Volvo is more than pleased with the television time, which has increased annually and today includes coverage in the United States, Japan and Europe with an hour-long

weekly Volvo Tour Highlights program.

Prize money in this year's Volvo European Tour is up to £20 million (\$32.4 million) and is expected to rise to £21 million next year, according to Mark Wilson of the Professional Golf Association. Mr. Wilson says, "The recession has hardly touched golf, and it is still a growing sport and commercially a growing industry."

Each year new sponsors come forward to swell the funds. A second division PGA Challenge Tour has developed as a result, as has a Seniors Tour, which appears to have taken off with a bang and events constantly increase throughout the season.

Names such as Johnny Walker, which is committed to £10 million worldwide each year; Canon; KLM; Alfred Dunhill, with its £1.2 million Alfred Dunhill Cup; Equity and Law Life Assurance Society; and Scotland's General Accident Insurance Company are just a few of the eager sponsors jostling

each other for a slice of the action.

An expanding golf audience continually demands more from the media, and sponsors come large and small, covering the spectrum from the major professional events to the less ambitious pro-ams that are proliferating throughout the world.

As with Volvo, much sponsorship also includes amateur events and cash injections for scholarships and youth golf training.

At the bottom end of the scale, golf club members fork out cash for expenses incurred for their up-and-coming club professional to enter events that may put him on the ladder to success.

The present gods of golf enjoy fame and fortune to a greater extent than most sportsmen, and the sport attracts large numbers of young players hoping to reach the top.

This year in Europe it

was necessary to hold two qualifying schools to whittle down the 600 youngsters eager to tee up for the riches that only the few receive.

Each of these two schools needed four courses to handle the entries, and the top 250 players went forward to the final qualifying school in France to compete for the 40 places that were available.

Golf, a sport based on honesty and fair play and played mostly by people who are well off financially, will always be attractive to sponsors. Keith Hewitt

Idea Exchange on Golf and Business

The 1992 Golf Course Europe, a conference and exhibit being held in Monte Carlo on November 12, 13 and 14, offers a chance for designers, investors and developers to exchange information on a variety of subjects pertaining to the business of golf and golf-related real estate.

Seminars at the conference will emphasize environmental management, which is of paramount importance in developing and maintaining a course anywhere in Europe.

Other seminars deal with broader issues, such as methods of financing resorts and golf courses and marketing

club memberships. The program includes several golf managers' workshops as well as new product announcements and appearances by celebrities.

The conference is being produced by Executive Conferences and Seminars of San Rafael, California and is one of several such events held around the world (including conferences in Asia, Latin America and Hawaii). The affair draws people from the United States, Asia and Europe. One of the highlights is a cocktail party that serves as a forum to profile property for potential buyers and sellers.

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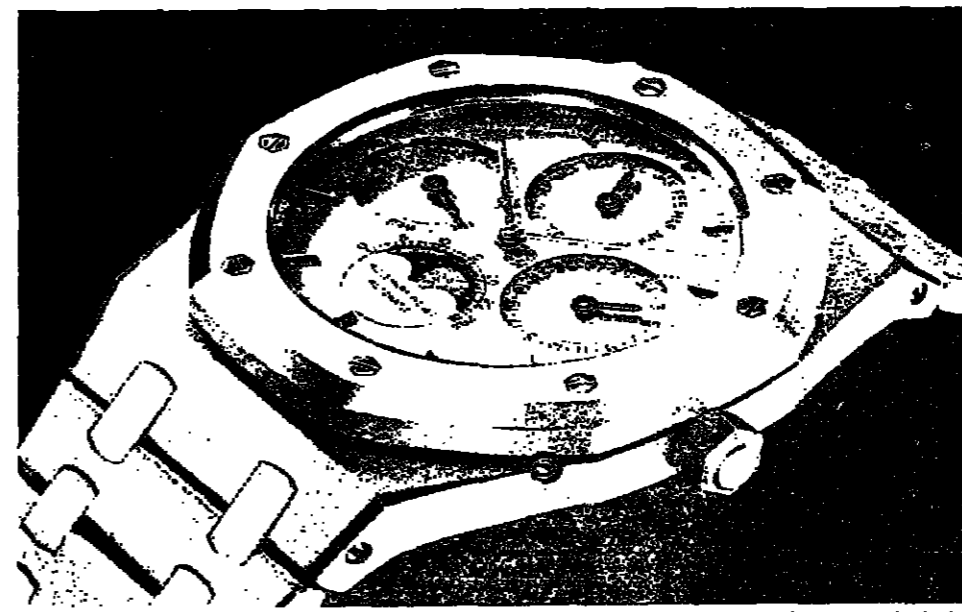
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SPORTS BASKETBALL

Robinson Rescues The Shark as Suns Finally Win Game

The Associated Press
 Tank the Shark has taken his first bite out of the National Basketball Association.
 Not that Jerry Tarkanian, the coach of the San Antonio Spurs, seemed too impressed by the 104-98 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks on Tuesday night.
 "I don't think there are any must-win games in the NBA when you play 82 games," Tarkanian said. "But this was a big game for us. I think every game at this level is important."
 It was because the Spurs had lost

game for the Nets, was ejected with two technicals for arguing with officials.
Cavaliers 131, Bullets 92: In Richfield, Ohio, the Cavaliers made 14 of 15 baskets in one stretch and tied a team record with 46 points in the third quarter, when Larry Nance made all six of his baskets and all 12 Cleveland players scored against the winless Bullets.
Lakers 107, Warriors 106: In Oakland, Byron Scott's running jump shot with 14.5 seconds left won it after the Lakers lost a 13-point fourth-quarter lead.
 After opening the season with two impressive road victories, the Warriors expected to beat a team now playing without Magic Johnson — but both teams are now 2-1.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS
 their first two games under Tarkanian, the former collegiate coach at Nevada-Las Vegas.
 But David Robinson saw to it that the slump would end.
 The 7-foot (2.13-meter) center scored 29 points, blocked 10 shots and grabbed nine rebounds. He also had five steals and five assists.
 "He came out and totally dominated the game in the second half," said Tarkanian. "He just took the game over. And that made us play harder as a team."
 "This season we haven't played with the intensity that I would like, but tonight we stepped it up."
 Dale Ellis added 23 points for the Spurs, who won their seventh consecutive home opening. Lloyd Daniels contributed 21 points and Sean Elliott scored 13.
 "That was a great feeling," Daniels said about his first pro start, "the best feeling of my life. All day at home I could not sleep."
Elsewhere in the league:
Kings 99, Clippers 97: In Sacramento, the Kings went to 3-0 for the first time since 1968, when they were the Cincinnati Royals, as Randy Brown sank a seven-foot jumper with one second left, giving him a career-high 22 points. Brown, a second-year player starting for the injured Spud Webb, scored the Kings' last eight points.
 Danny Manning scored 17 of his 28 points in the first half for the Clippers, who lost their third straight game.
Hornets 112, Magic 108: In Orlando, Florida, Magic rookie Shaquille O'Neal, the 7-foot-1 center who was the No. 1 choice in the draft, had 35 points and 13 rebounds. But he was blanked in the fourth quarter, and Charlotte won on some big plays by Muggsy Bogues, a 5-3 guard.
 Bogues scored the Hornets' final six points and finished with 15 and five rebounds, four on the offensive end. His biggest game when he ran under O'Neal's outstretched arms to put in a missed shot by Larry Johnson late in the game.
Knicks 99, Nets 96: In New York, Patrick Ewing got 23 points and 13 rebounds as the Knicks ran their record to 3-0.
 New Jersey had a chance to tie but Derrick Coleman, who led the Nets with 30 points, was double-teamed and could get off only an off-balance shot near the 3-point line that missed.
 Coach Chuck Daly, in his third



Actors Peter Falk and Michael Keaton, singer Paul Simon and producer Lorne Michaels warmed the bench at the Knicks-Nets thriller.

Johnson, Sued for \$2 Million, Denies Getting Letter

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Magic Johnson never received a letter from a Michigan woman who says she wrote the former star of the Los Angeles Lakers to tell him he had infected her with the virus that causes AIDS, Johnson's attorney said.
 The woman, who is suing Johnson for \$2 million, claiming he infected her with the virus, has said she wrote him a letter warning him he had the virus "two months before

he publicly acknowledged carrying it. Attorney Howard Weitzman said Tuesday the Aug. 29, 1991, letter was leaked to the news media to make Johnson look bad.
 "He has no recollection of that letter at all, and that's certainly something he would have remembered," Weitzman said.
 The Ingham County woman is identified only as Jane Doe in court documents. A federal judge in Kalamazoo, where the lawsuit was filed, decided last week to keep the

woman's name secret because her right to privacy outweighed the public's right to know her identity.
 The letter was made public in the latest issue of Newsweek magazine.
 "That's a planted document with the sole purpose of generating publicity in an attempt to impugn Johnson's integrity, Weitzman told the Detroit Free Press.
 The woman's attorney said Johnson is not telling the truth about the letter.

NCAA Restores Full Eligibility of Michigan Players

The Associated Press
ANN ARBOR, Michigan — The eligibility of three Michigan basketball players suspended for their involvement in a charity tournament was fully restored Wednesday by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
 In addition, it exonerated three other and two other Michigan players for accepting fees to speak at high school basketball camps.
 The university declared Chris Webber, Jalen Rose and Eric Riley ineligible two months ago. It filed a report Sept. 11 with the NCAA on the players' appearances at charity events and basketball games for which they allegedly received pay, against NCAA rules.
 The players have said they cleared their appearances beforehand with university officials.

that have misunderstood the rules on speaking fees from summer camps and, therefore, it wouldn't punish the team or its players.
Washington Bars Hobert
 Quarterback Billy Joe Hobert has been declared ineligible to play intercollegiate sports by the University of Washington.
 The athletic director, Barbara Hedges, said Tuesday an investigation determined that \$50,000 in loans that Hobert received last spring violated NCAA rules for loans to student-athletes.
 She said she didn't think Washington athletic officials had acted improperly, and didn't think the Huskies should have to forfeit any of the eight games in which Hobert played this season.
 Hobert, the most valuable player in last season's Rose Bowl, obtained the loans from the father-in-law of a friend.
 An investigation determined that terms of the loans were improper because a promissory note signed by Hobert included a clause that gave the father-in-law the right to sue Hobert for the amount of the loans.
 The NCAA said from its headquarters in Overland Park, Kansas, that Riley, Rose and Webber did receive more in expenses than allowed by the association for appearing at the charity event.
 But because Michigan required repayment of the excessive money, "the NCAA eligibility staff has concluded that the actions of the university were sufficient," the statement said.
 The NCAA said that Michigan apparently is among many schools

Kurri Is Now the Ace of Kings

United Press International
 With Los Angeles superstar Wayne Gretzky sidelined and no return in sight, linemate Jari Kurri has been doing his best imitation of No. 99.
 Kurri got three assists for the third straight game Tuesday night to help the Kings remain unbeaten in five with a 4-4 tie against the Winnipeg Jets.
 Eddie Olczyk scored with seven seconds left in regulation to end the Jets' slide at five games.
 Kurri, who spent 10 seasons on Gretzky's right side in Edmonton, is now centering for Luc Robitaille and Tomas Sandstrom.
 That threesome has score 47 points during Los Angeles' five-game string (4-0-1) that has placed it into a two-way tie with Calgary for first place in the Smythe Division.
 Defenseman Phil Housley collected three assists for Winnipeg, winless in his last six games (0-5-1).
 The Kings' free-spending owner, Bruce McNall, brought Kurri to Los Angeles last season in hopes of rekindling the Gretzky-Kurri magic that helped the Oilers win four of their five Stanley Cups.
 But the Finnish right winger, now 32, reported out of shape after spending the previous season with

Milan in the Italian League and never got untracked.
 A natural scorer and one of the best two-way players the game has ever seen, Kurri stooped to career lows in goals, assists and points (23-37-60). He also was an uncharacteristic minus 24 on the season, worst on the team.
 Now, though, Kurri is third in

Grand Slam Flattens Golfers

The Associated Press
LA QUINTA, California — Projected as a romp through the desert sunshine, the Grand Slam of Golf turned into a slogging exercise in patience and survival for the year's big four winners.
 There were no laughs from Nick Price, Nick Faldo, Tom Kite and Fred Couples after the first 18 holes Tuesday in the two-day, 36-hole chase for \$1 million by the men who won golf's Grand Slam events this season.
 "Hard work. Very hard work," said the red-eyed Price, whose 2-under-par 70 was the best score of the day on the Jack Nicklaus Resort Course at PGA West.
 As an indication of how difficult it was, consider that Price, the PGA champion, took the lead on the 18th hole with a bogey.
 Couples, who shared the lead going to the 18th tee in something approaching darkness, snap-hooked his tee shot out of bounds and made double bogey.
 Couples, the Masters title-holder, PGA Player of the Year and the leading money-winner on the American tour, shot 71, dropping three shots to par over the last two holes.
 Faldo, the British Open winner, matched par 72 and the U.S. Open title-holder, Kite, shot 75 after a terrible day on the greens.
 All four, subjected to wind and dust, a race against the setting sun — at the end of the day — the cold, struggled in with slumped shoulders, eyes red from the blowing dust and staring into the distance.
 With only four men on the course, playing in a foursome, they barely beat darkness. It took five hours, 25 minutes to complete 18 holes.



Fred Couples, pondering a putt, dropped three shots to par over the last two holes.

"Five and a-half hours is about as fast as you can play this course," Kite said. "It's a very difficult course, there's great distances from green to tee, you're delayed in finishing out the holes," he said.
 "And sometimes they hold you up waiting for the cameras to get in position," Faldo added. The tournament is to be televised on tape delay.
 In all, it turned what was projected as a fun-filled afternoon into a grinding, exhausting, frustrating chore. There were no smiles, no joking among the players; nothing but a grim-faced struggle.
 "Well," Kite explained, for himself at least, "when you three-putt the first hole, it's pretty hard to be joyful."
 "Except for Nick, we all had problems with the speed of the greens," Faldo said. "They slowed up as the day went on and it was almost impossible to get the right speed."
 Price had a stretch of six consecutive one-putts, five for birdies.
 "I made everything I looked at," he said.
'93 Japan Tour to Offer \$35 Million
 The 1993 Japan PGA Tour will consist of 39 regular tournaments with \$33.27 million in prize money, officials announced Wednesday, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.
 The Dunlop Phoenix and the Lark Cup will be the tour's richest events with \$1.6 million purses. The tour begins March 4 with the \$800,000 Tokai Corporation Cup.
 The organization also announced that it will stage 24 senior tournaments with \$7.6 million in prize money.

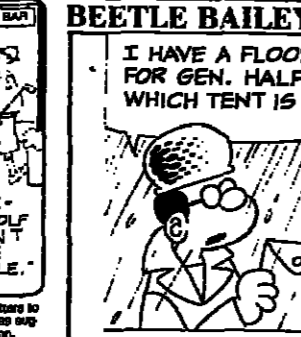
DENNIS THE MENACE



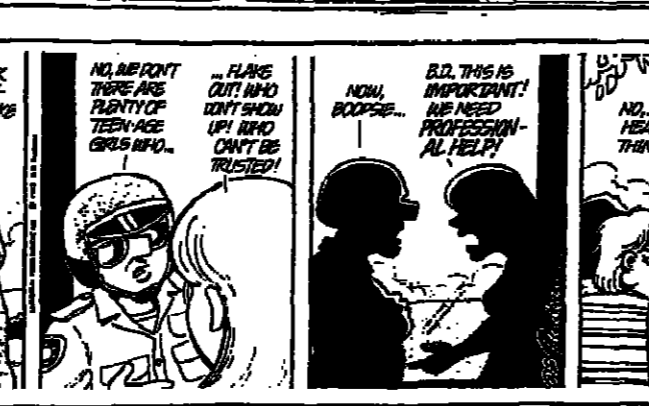
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SPORTS SOCCER

Asian Title For Japanese Boosts Soccer

SHIMIZU, Japan — When Japan became the Asian soccer champion for the first time last Sunday, nowhere was its 1-0 victory over Saudi Arabia in the final more celebrated than in football-crazy Shimizu. This port city of 240,000, an hour by bullet train from Tokyo, is Japan's answer to the backstreets of Glasgow or Naples, where children play soccer as soon as they can walk. Its team, Shimizu S-Pulse, is one of 10 that will be in a new national professional league that starts in May. The team showed its class in a preliminary tournament this autumn, qualifying for the final against the Yomiuri team at National Stadium in Tokyo on Nov. 23. The match is already a 56,000-seat sell-out, an indication of how fast soccer mania is building in Japan. Record crowds packed stadiums for the 10-team tournament, and next season the league hopes crowds will swell when foreign stars, such as Gary Lineker of England, join Japanese teams. "Within five to 10 years, soccer will overtake baseball as Japan's most popular sport," said Nobuyuki Igarashi, a Pulse official. "As the top soccer nation in Asia," he said, "Japan is going to win the right to stage the World Cup in 2002." FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, has said the cup that year should be held in Asia for the first time. Other nations seeking to hold the tournament are China, South Korea, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. Officials see the new league as a major step to raising the standard of soccer in Japan and propelling the national team into the 1994 World Cup finals. But they say their aim is not to compete with baseball, Japan's leading spectator sport. The Yomiuri Giants, the most popular baseball team, regularly attract 50,000 people to their games at the indoor Tokyo Dome. The average soccer game is about 8,000. The baseball season runs from April to October. The soccer league will run from May to November.



Anders Limpar broke through two Israeli defenders to score the first goal, then set up the second, as Sweden won its World Cup qualifying match, 3-1.

Sweden Defeats Israel by 3-1 in Cup Qualifier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Martin Dahlin and Klas Ingesson headed in two second-half goals Wednesday night to give Sweden a 3-1 victory over Israel in a European Group 6 qualifying match for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. The victory kept Sweden atop Group 6 with the maximum six points from its three matches. Israel has lost both its matches. In the 58th minute of the match in Ramat Gan, Israel, a cross from Arsenal midfielder Anders Limpar found Dahlin unmarked at the far post. The Borussia Mönchengladbach striker scored with a header past Israeli goalkeeper Benny Ginsburg. In the 75th minute, Ingesson was left unmarked and headed home Roger Ljung's cross. Limpar had opened the scoring in the 38th minute, with a hard shot from 25 meters that beat Ginsburg and went into the top corner of the net. Tal Banin, who had latched onto a loose ball, made it 1-1 with a superb low volley from 20 meters five minutes later with the first goal scored against Sweden thus far in the competition. The Swedes, though, went back ahead on Dahlin's 10th goal in 17 internationals and the Israeli response was muted. Liverpool striker Ronnie Rosenthal, expected to be the Israelis' main threat, never tested the Swedish goalkeeper, Joachim Bjorklund. On Nov. 24, the day after the Tokyo final, the town plans a big welcome for the team, win or lose. A neighboring city, Shimizu, has caught the soccer bug and is bidding to stage a World Cup semifinal in 2002. To press its case, it has proposed building a new 50,000-seat stadium. Greece 0 Hungary 0: In Salonica, Greece, some stunning saves by Hungary's goalkeeper, Zoltan Petri, and two Greek shots that rebounded off his crossbar resulted in a Group 5 tie. The result kept alive Hungary's chances for a berth in the final round. Greece now leads its group with five points in three matches, followed by Russia with four points in two matches and Hungary with three points in three matches. The top two teams from each group will go to the finals in the United States. The match, played before a capacity crowd of 35,000 people, was lively throughout, with the Greeks pressing hard from the start. The Hungarians, who played without injured star Lajos Detari, paid more attention to defense and launching sudden counterattacks. In one, in the 14th minute, Ferenc Mészáros came face-to-face with Greek goalkeeper Giorgos Mirtsos but shot wide. Albania 1, Latvia 1: In Tirana, Albania, the Latvian team held the aggressive Albanians to a draw in a rain-drenched Group 3 match. Latvia struck in the third minute, when captain Oleg Alekseyenko found a net from 16 meters out during the sudden counterattack. The two teams are at the bottom of the Group 3 standings, with Albania in last place. Napoli hires Bianchi Ottavio Bianchi, who coached Napoli during the successful years of Diego Maradona, was hired Wednesday to again manage the Neapolitan team. The Associated Press reported. He replaced Claudio Ranieri, who was fired 24 hours earlier.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Tuesday's Results.

TRANSACTIONS

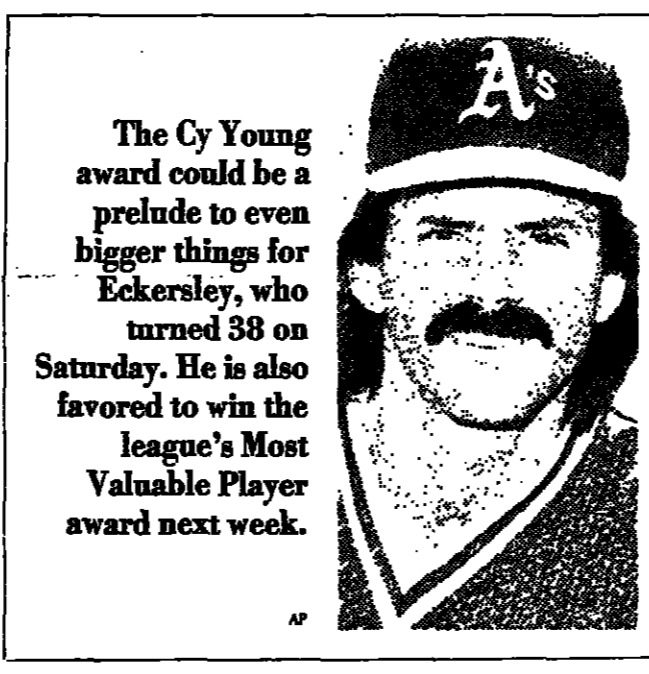
Table listing baseball transactions including signings, releases, and trades for various teams.

SOCCER

Table listing soccer fixtures for the English League Cup and Friendly International matches.

51 Saves Win Cy Young For Eckersley

By Michael Martinez, New York Times Staff Writer OAKLAND, California — Fear of failure is sometimes the thing that motivates Dennis Eckersley most. By his own recollection, the moments he will never forget are those that led to losses: Kirk Gibson's home run in the 1988 World Series and the collapse last month in Game 4 of the American League playoff against Toronto. But there have been successes, too, and on Tuesday Eckersley was rewarded for 51 of them. The Oakland Athletics' relief pitcher, after twice finishing among the top five in voting for the American League's Cy Young Award, finished first in results announced by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Eckersley, whose career-best 51 saves this season led the major leagues, received 19 of 28 first-place votes from a panel of two writers in each of the 14 league cities. He was second on three ballots and third on three others, finishing with 107 points in voting on a 5-3-1 basis. All votes were in before the postseason. Jack McDowell, a 20-game winner for the Chicago White Sox, was second with two first-place votes and 51 points, followed by Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox, a three-time Cy Young winner, who had four firsts and 48 points. Also receiving votes were Mike Mussina of the Baltimore Orioles, Jack Morris of the Toronto Blue Jays, Kevin Brown of the Texas Rangers and Charles Nagy of the Cleveland Indians. The award could be a prelude to Eckersley's 38 on Saturday. He is also favored to win the league's Most Valuable Player award next week, which would make him only the third relief pitcher to win both.



The Cy Young award could be a prelude to even bigger things for Eckersley, who turned 38 on Saturday. He is also favored to win the league's Most Valuable Player award next week. Eckersley, whose career-best 51 saves this season led the major leagues, received 19 of 28 first-place votes from a panel of two writers in each of the 14 league cities. He was second on three ballots and third on three others, finishing with 107 points in voting on a 5-3-1 basis. All votes were in before the postseason. Jack McDowell, a 20-game winner for the Chicago White Sox, was second with two first-place votes and 51 points, followed by Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox, a three-time Cy Young winner, who had four firsts and 48 points. Also receiving votes were Mike Mussina of the Baltimore Orioles, Jack Morris of the Toronto Blue Jays, Kevin Brown of the Texas Rangers and Charles Nagy of the Cleveland Indians. The award could be a prelude to Eckersley's 38 on Saturday. He is also favored to win the league's Most Valuable Player award next week, which would make him only the third relief pitcher to win both.

Owners Reject Florida Bid, Giants Are Likely to Stay Put

By Mark Maske, Washington Post Staff Writer SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — The National League's owners have voted decisively to reject a bid by investors from Florida to buy the San Francisco Giants and move them to the Tampa-St. Petersburg area, clearing the way for the team to remain in San Francisco. The long and contentious ordeal ended Tuesday with a day full of closed-door meetings by the game's 28 owners and a secret ballot in which the National League owners voted, 9-4, to reject the Florida bid. Bob Lurie, the Giants' owner, who was excluded from the voting, now is left to deal with a group of potential buyers from the Bay Area who have offered \$100 million — or \$15 million less than the Tampa-St. Petersburg proposal — to buy the club and keep it in San Francisco. "The NL did what it thought was right," said Bud Selig, chairman of baseball's executive council. "You're damned if you do, you're damned if you don't." The Giants' move was a long way from being approved, since such a transfer would have required 10 favorable votes among the NL's owners, or six more than he got. A mere majority would have been required for approval by the American League's 14 owners, but the process never got that far. After five hours of meetings, the NL owners voted to uphold an unwritten policy of enforcing the game's geographic status quo. No major league franchise has moved since the Washington Senators departed for Texas in 1971. "The decision on the National League made today is very consistent, both in terms of manner and practice, with the way these types of decisions have been handled for the past two decades," said Selig, who is also the owner of the Milwaukee Brewers and baseball's interim commissioner. "The message sent today is very consistent with the one sent in similar situations in Montreal, San Diego, Houston," he added, referring to franchises that in recent years were told they could not move or be sold to owners who would move them. Lurie, reading from a prepared statement, said, "The San Francisco investor group has provided me 10 days to review the details of their offer to purchase the Giants. I have instructed my attorneys to begin that review immediately, and I can assure you that it will not take them 10 days to complete that task." The approval of the San Francisco group — headed by Peter Magowan, the president of Safeway Inc. — seems to be a mere formality at this point, since it is unlikely that baseball's owners would have rejected a credible purchase offer unless they planned to rubber stamp the alternative. "I fully understand the desire of many of my colleagues in Major League Baseball to try to find a way to keep the Giants in San Francisco," Lurie said. "I have always respected baseball's rules. I made a commitment to abide by baseball's decision in this matter and I intend to honor that commitment." Lurie, who bought the Giants in 1976 for \$8 million and kept them from being moved to Toronto, said he was being asked to be the largest single investor in the group and, because of that, "I feel it is only prudent to understand fully the nature of the relationship proposed." Because Lurie was willing to extend the Florida investors a \$10 million loan, the San Francisco group included a similar provision in its offer. Except for the loan, the largest investments would be slightly more than \$6 million by Walter Shorenstein, a real estate entrepreneur, and slightly more than \$5 million by Magowan. The San Francisco proposal now will come before baseball's ownership committee, which is responsible for scrutinizing potential buyers. The committee effectively has given its approval already, since it announced here Monday that it found both the San Francisco and the Tampa-St. Petersburg investment groups acceptable. Still, only the Florida offer officially was being considered here, since only one proposal can be dealt with at a time. Selig said that the sale of the Giants may not be made official until the winter meetings in December. But the decision effectively has been made, with Lurie going so far as to congratulate Magowan. Even so, this matter may not be ready to go away quite yet. Legal action from the Tampa-St. Petersburg investment group, headed by Vincent Naimoli, appears to be a virtual certainty. The area has a taxpayer-funded, \$110-million facility waiting to host baseball. Tampa-St. Petersburg has been jilted often by the major leagues in the recent past, kept from luring several teams to Florida and losing out on the NL expansion derby. Even Selig said that he sympathizes with the plight of the Florida investment group and the area's baseball fans. Meanwhile, plans for a new stadium in San Francisco presumably now will move forward. It was Lurie's frustration with his repeated failures to get a new stadium in or around San Francisco that led him to accept the Florida offer. But the San Francisco mayor, Frank Jordan, has expressed a desire to press for a new stadium in the city, and the NL president, Bill White, said Tuesday night that such assurances were an integral part of the vote to reject the Florida bid.

SIDELINES

Swiss Davis Cup Captain Replaced GENEVA (AP) — Roland Stadler, Switzerland's Davis Cup team captain, was replaced Wednesday after losing a vote of confidence by his players less than a month before the Swiss face the United States in their first final. Tim Stauder, a Davis Cup player for Switzerland between 1964 and 1978, was picked by players Jakob Hlasek and Marc Rosset to take over from Stadler, who resigned Tuesday as the non-playing captain. Hlasek and Rosset, the Olympic singles champion, have backed the team's French coach, Georges Deniau, against Stadler in a power struggle over the running of the Swiss tennis federation. The clash peaked after the Davis Cup semifinal victory over Brazil. For the Record Carlos Sainz of Spain won the Catalan Rally on Wednesday, knocking France's Didier Auriol out of first place in the World Rally Championship with just one event left in the season. Felipe Agui, manager of the Montreal Expos, and the National League baseball team agreed Wednesday on a two-year contract that will give Agui security in the organization when his managing days are over. Lawrence Taylor, the NFL New York Giants' star linebacker, underwent successful surgery on his ruptured right Achilles tendon. (NYT)

Quotable

Mitch Albom, the Detroit Free Press columnist, on women and war: "Believe it or not, there are women out there who, given the choice between tickets to the Super Bowl and a chance to bring about world peace, would opt for the world peace thing — and not even ask what row."

ESORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for Mercedes and The V.I.P. Club, featuring car rental and travel services.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a scanning artifact or bleed-through from another page.

ART BUCHWALD

Make Way for Bill

WASHINGTON — What makes Washington such a great city is that its people are willing to change. The time when this is most obvious is after a presidential election when one party is booted out and another one is kicked in. Those most adept at coping with change are the lobbyists, whose jobs depend on being close to the big shots who push the nation's buttons.



Art Buchwald

Randy Turtle-dove, one of the capital's leading power brokers and dean of the alligator-shoe influence peddlers, has lived through nine different presidents.

When it comes to changing horses in midstream, Randy is a master of the bounds. I found him pacing the halls of Congress the morning after the election. He was playing a saxophone and wearing an "Arkansas Is Number One" T-shirt.

Matisee Is Sold For \$11 Million

NEW YORK — The portrait of a woman, "L'Asie," painted by Henri Matisee in 1946, has been sold at Sotheby's for \$11 million. The picture, one of the stars of the current Matisee exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, was withdrawn from the show to be included in the Sotheby's viewing before the sale Tuesday evening. It will be returned to the exhibition until Jan. 12 and then go to the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, which bought the work.

"What happened to the Yale beanie and the Right-to-Life cuff links you used to have when you were lobbying on the Hill?" I inquired.

"They were undignified." Then he let out a loud razorback call. I noticed that he had a pair of \$100 bills next to him and I asked him what they were for.

"They're to help those incumbent congressmen who have a problem balancing their check-books."

"Can I assume that you have switched party loyalties in order to lobby for the things that you believe in?"

"This election was about jobs," he replied defensively. "Mine. My clients don't care what party I support as long as it is the one that does something good for America. Clinton is for change, which is good. My job is to ensure that he doesn't change too much too fast, particularly where my people are concerned. Would you like me to play 'Night and Day' on the sax?"

"Randy, when I talked to you during the campaign you were very skeptical about Clinton and even raised the character issue."

"That's a dirty lie. I was the first one to cancel my subscription to Penthouse magazine when they put Jennifer Flowers between the covers. I was the first one to applaud Clinton's trip to Moscow as a student because I knew that someday he would be president and have to use the hot line."

"But surely, Randy, you gave to both sides? Doesn't that make you an influence-peddling business safe?"

"Yes and no. Lobbyists are judged by how close they can get with the president of the United States. If I could call Clinton 'Dad' when he's in the Oval Office, my stock as an influence peddler would shoot right through the ozone. Up here on The Hill legislators pay attention to those of us who have access to Hillary Clinton's oatmeal cookies."

"If anyone can persuade Congress that you're a Clinton Democrat — it's you."

Just then, Vice President-elect Al Gore arrived.

Randy spit on his hands, picked up his sax and started to play "When the Saints Go Marching In."

Mysteries of Los Angeles Mean Streets

By David Streitfeld

NEW YORK — Walter Mosley's living room looks like an urban renewal project the city forgot about halfway through. One section of wall is stripped to the plaster, another to the brick.

Add to this the general sensation of vertigo that a closely confined, sparsely windowed Manhattan one-bedroom can inflict, and you get the feeling the place is about to crumble. It's six long stories down to the ground.

Mosley, who is chronicling in mystery novels a 50-year span of black Los Angeles history that moves from fitful hope to near-desperation, fits right in here.

"It's an appropriate place," he says. "If you live here, it doesn't bother you."

Perhaps the presence of all his art exerts a calming influence. In his hands is a coffee mug from his time as a potter. Paintings (one is apparently a cross section of an ant colony; another looks like bugs on parade) that he has done over the years cover the intact walls. And of course there are his books — Norwegian, Dutch, Italian, German, Portuguese and Japanese editions spill off a high cabinet. On the closet door: a gaudy poster advertising a British edition.

He's feeling good. The New York Times Book Review just said he "has established himself as one of America's best mystery writers." Not bad for someone who was an unpublished computer programmer three years ago.

Check it out: The reviews are good, the books are selling modestly well, there's movie interest. Bill Clinton likes them. Mosley is on the way, the hottest new name in the mystery field. In the wake of the Los Angeles riots, he has also become something of a bit more — a spokesman, even a symbol. When the Los Angeles Times wanted an Op-Ed piece on the riots, it turned to Mosley.

"I don't feel like a symbol," Mosley protests. "I feel kind of normal. Ninety-nine percent of the things I'm doing, other people are doing."

It must be that last one percent that sets him apart. Mosley was born in 1952 in Los Angeles. His father is black and from Texas; his mother Jewish and white.

"My relatives never talked to me about being black or about them being white or being black," he says. Besides his mother and her family, the only white people Mosley knew were those on television. "I'm sure there was racism, but it wasn't over my head," he says. "As a kid I never experienced it."

He still retains something of that innocence. "When someone his someone because of who they are," he says, "it always amazes me."

Yet Mosley straddles the line between America's two worlds. His wife, Joy, is white, and his heritage is mixed. "You know, in America if you're not all white then you're black, so that's how you're treated."

And black is how he writes. There's an angry edge in his art, a sense almost of despair.

His protagonist is a man named Easy Rawlins, a veteran of World War II. In the best tradition of the reluctant detective, Easy never looks for business. He does favors for people or is forced into action by circumstances. Sometimes he's forced by the police, who know there are places a black man can go that they can't.

"One of the things that Easy does, that all black people have had to do, is wake up in the morning and create himself all over again," Mosley says. "So much has been taken away, you have to start with what's left."



Walter Mosley: "There's more helplessness being experienced by black people today, especially black men, than there was in Los Angeles in the '50s."

"Devil in a Blue Dress" (which takes place in the late '40s), "A Red Death" (set in the early '50s) and "White Butterfly" (1956) all portray the uneasy relationship between whites and blacks, the powerful and the powerless.

Here's Easy at work, from the opening of "Devil": "I was surprised to see a white man walk into Joppy's bar. It's not just that he was white but he wore an off-white linen suit and shirt with a Panama straw hat and bone shoes over flashing white silk socks. His skin was smooth and pale with just a few freckles. One lick of strawberry-blond hair escaped the band of his hat. He stopped in the doorway, filling it with his large frame, and surveyed the room with pale eyes; not a color I'd ever seen in a man's eyes. When he looked at me I felt a thrill of fear, but that went away quickly because I was used to white people by 1948."

Plot isn't the thing here, and neither is who does it. Instead, Mosley's after the atmosphere, milieu, setting — the way people talk, what the city feels like, the way it changes on you. If he doesn't get distracted, there'll eventually be

nine color-connected Easy books, with the last taking place in the present day. Easy will be an old man then. Los Angeles won't be in very good shape either.

"There's more helplessness being experienced by black people today, especially black men, than there was in Los Angeles in the '50s," the writer says. "It used to be you could say, 'Get a job,' and there was one out there to get. But right now getting a job is hard. It's hard if you're white. It's much harder if you're black."

"Even if you've got a job, you're bringing home \$180 a week but your rent is \$600 a month. Then there's electricity and phone bills. Forget buying a house. Forget having children. A job might equal survival. So don't get sick, don't miss a couple of days' work, don't express your anger."

He remembers a rather different world. His neighborhood a house in south-central, the Los Angeles neighborhood that, after a few decades of decline, would become briefly famous in May as the epicenter of the riots.

"It's so funny when people talk to you about California now, they say, 'Oh, it's so laid back.' When I was in California everybody had three jobs. They had a regular job, a sometime job and a weekend job. And everybody owned a house."

Easy is based on Mosley's father, Leroy — to an extent. Then art takes over. "I'll come up to him and say, 'Dad, do you remember this and this and this?' And he'll say, 'No, Walter, that must be something you thought up or you experienced or you imagined.' And sometimes it's true, I did imagine these things. I started imagining stories that my father would tell me and they became my own stories."

But the broad outlines are the same. Like Leroy Mosley, Easy comes out of the South, fights in World War II, realizes he's just as smart as the white people, and then moves to Los Angeles, where he puts enough of a stash together to buy some property.

"Somewhere along the way I had developed the feeling that I wasn't going to outlive the adventure I was having. Easy reflects after getting into a particularly tight tangle with some clients. There was no way out but to run, and I couldn't run, so I decided to milk all those white people for all the money they'd let go. . . . I got the idea, somehow, that if I got enough money I could buy my own life back."

Easy, his creator says, "is kind of brainwashed by the dreams and ideas and ideals of America. I can work. I can make money. I can succeed and have a normal life. But he can't." Not, at least, as a black man. Not at that time and in that place.

For years, Mosley was a computer programmer in New York. He had dreams, but they didn't presume overnight success. Instead, he was going to get a master's degree in writing at City College and sell stories to literary magazines. That would have given him enough credibility to teach at a university somewhere. But it went faster. Mosley wrote a novella about a guy named Easy and his murderous friend Mouse. "Two pretty much uneducated young black men in the South in the '40s with no political agenda whatsoever," is the way he describes it.

Publishers wouldn't bite, but Mosley was on to something. He got the final creative push he needed after discovering Graham Greene's "The Third Man."

"Greene said that he wrote the novel after he'd been hired to write the screenplay, just to kind of work out the bugs," Mosley said. "I thought, 'What a great idea! I tricked myself into thinking I was going to do the same thing.' Since "The Third Man" was a mystery, Mosley found himself working in that form."

PEOPLE

Don't Skip Class, Spike Says, but See My Movie

Spike Lee backed off his earlier suggestion that blacks skip school and work to see his biographical movie "Malcolm X," but urged black parents to take their children to the film. In a speech in New Orleans, Lee said: "Hollywood is using this as a test. We're going to prove them wrong on this film. You don't have to take the day off. Please. It's very important. Parents, go and see this film with your children." Lee, who has been aggressively promoting his movie, which opens Nov. 20, while also accusing the movie company, Warner Brothers, of racism, touched off a debate three months ago when he urged blacks to skip other activities to go to the movie.

Elizabeth Taylor, who nearly died two years ago from respiratory problems, has been ordered by her doctors to stay home because she is on the verge of pneumonia. The 60-year-old star has had many health problems over the years, beginning when she hurt her back after falling off a horse during the filming of "National Velvet." . . . Maria Sharapova, the NBC television personality, is recovering from viral meningitis at a Los Angeles hospital.

High-stakes publishing: A heated auction has begun for book-club rights to "Fleeting Guilty," Scott Turow's next novel, which will be published in June by Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Does Camilla Parker-Bowles really have "a hold" on Prince Charles 20 years after they first dated, as London's tabloids claim? "It's all rubbish," says her husband, Brigadier Andrew Parker-Bowles. "It's fiction."

Tom and Roseanne Arnold, whose girl and diets are frequently in the news, have bought a former pizzeria in Eldon, Iowa, so they "can always just call up and have them cook" for them after the town's other café closes at 6:30 P.M.

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BRIDGE

Bridge game hand with cards dealt to North, South, West, and East, and a bidding sequence.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring the slogan 'Speed up the approval process.' and a table of international access numbers.